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Pure Beef, and nothing but beef. Delicious soup, instantaneously made by adding Bouillon Fleet to the vegetables and ingredients, no meat or stock being required.
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Write for Cookine Recipes, Gravies, Sauces, Stews, and Made Dishes enriched and improved.
IF YOUR GROCER OR CHEMIST does not keep it, ask him to order it for you from BOUILLON FLEET (Limitsd).

No. 7737.—Vol. L. SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE, THEATRE ROYAL.
(Appointed Hanger, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY at 1.30, and TO-NIGHT at 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, junr., Griffiths Bros., Conquest, jun., Leopold Bros., Ploen, Stanton, Abbs, Harry Payne, and Herbert Campbell; Misses Harriett Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Wilson, Conyns, Chartesis, Beering, Bennett, Grey, Anca, and Maggie Duggan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNHOMM TREE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Topping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Maude Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 9.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 until 5. Pit Circle unreserved 1s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday) and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A New Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hunt) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole, Miss Fernside; by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-DAY, at 2 and 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), Jan. 4, at 2.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for a series of five weeks' Farewell Performances prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-DAY, LAST PERFORMANCE OF DOT, at 2 (CALEB PLUMMER, Mr. J. L. Toole). THE STEEPLECHASE, OR TOOLE IN THE PIGSKIN. Doors open at 1.30. TO-NIGHT (for Six Nights only), PAUL PRY and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Doors open at 7, commence at 7.30.—Box-office open daily 10 to 6.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST FIVE WEEKS.—TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (656th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 97th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Ilde, H. Russell, Cooper, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
EVERY EVENING the successful Comedy-Drama, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, by Robert Buchanan. 500th time. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, F. Grove, C. Hanbury, J. S. Blythe, Stanley Hope, and Fred Thorne; Misses Ella Banister, Sylvia Hodson, Cecilie Owen, L. Bryer, &c. Doors open 7.30. Overture at 8.0. Box office open 10 to 5.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.0, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Bryddon, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Hasard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Buck, C. H. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, G. S. Saint; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Wockar Mellon, M. Micheimore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Scott Rose, Fred Shepherd, George Hatton, E. Mayeur, W. Webber Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.0, JONES. (650th performance.) Last Nights. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Hetsiet, Phyllis Broughton, Enid Lee, Florence Darley, and Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Jennifer Sam, Albert Hume, W. Abraham, George Pretton, A. T. Hendon, and Henry Ashley. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,731.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrence O'Orsay, C. Bodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. Righton, H. Cuss, H. V. Esmond, Iwan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Doors now open daily, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchaud, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Gaisney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mr. JOHN HARE and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, Third performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil. Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.40, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrington, and Mrs. Fiske.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK, January 11 and 18. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. D. MARIUS.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by JOHN CROSS. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by OFFENBACH, and a Curiosity. At 7.30, IN THE NICK OF TIME. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Violet Esmond, Henriette Polak, Amelia Grahn, Maria Davis, Isabel Ibbetson, &c. Conductor, Mr. JOHN CROSS. Produced by Mons. MARIUS. Doors open 7.15. Box office now open. Business Manager, Mr. D'ALBERTSON. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an out-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, TRA LA LA TOSCA. Mr. Arthur Roberts. Messrs. G. B. Prior, Augustus Whitmore, &c.; Mesdames Margaret Ayrton, Agnes Delaporte, Amy Lyddon, Jessie Bateman, Kitty Hereford, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box Office open 10.30 to 6. Telephone No. 8,868. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, THE NAVY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Bessone; Misses. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor Le Vicenzi. Variettes by Miss Jennie Williams, Herr SANDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila. Imbo and Bobo, the Tortoise. Troupe, Wingfield's Circus. THE PARIS EXHIBITION. Box free list. At 9, a New Ballet Divertissement in three Tableaux, by Mdme. KATTI LANNER, entitled A DREAM OF WEALTH. Music composed by LEOPOLD WENZEL.

EMPIRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 A DREAM OF WEALTH. Mdlles. Palladino and Bertina de Serti, Signor Albertieri, and Signorina Malvina Cavalieri. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10.40, the Great Spectacle, THE PARIS EXHIBITION. No free list. At 9, a New Ballet Divertissement in three Tableaux, by Mdme. KATTI LANNER, entitled A DREAM OF WEALTH. Music composed by LEOPOLD WENZEL.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, C. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Mansions, in a novel musical absurdity; Vesture, the wonderful Jap; Marie Lloyd, comic and chanteuse; the Branfords, American variety artists; Owen and Pepper, La Petite Cavaglia, serio; the Lauris, musical clown; Vera Victoria, characteristic serio; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

HOW DO YOU DO?

Two new arrivals in the world of journalism have come to join us this morning—the *Daily Graphic* and the weekly *Speaker*. Everybody will buy the first numbers, for everybody will want to know what they are like. Indeed, the printing of first numbers might, judiciously managed, be made almost as profitable as the floating of new companies. But these newcomers are not mere adventures. One has all the capital and all the experience of a great weekly "illustrated" behind it; the other has, it is understood, all the talent of the Great Liberal Party at its beck and call. Both newcomers have thus come to stay, and after first bidding them a hearty welcome we shall proceed therefore to say what we think of them. Of course it will be said that it is unfair to judge of papers by their first numbers. The *Daily Graphic* explains its course in filling its centre page with old "stock" matter ("The Queen and her Work") on the ground that every British enterprise must begin with "a loyal toast." The *Speaker* apologizes more at large for its "deficiencies" on the ground of "the difficulties attending the production of a first number." But there is no need to take these apologetics too seriously. The fact is that first numbers are generally both better and worse than their successors: better, because produced more at leisure; worse, because produced more in the dark. And at any rate a first number indicates with sufficient clearness the general lines which a paper has laid down for itself; and everybody is free, therefore, to form an opinion at once on the general qualities of the newcomers.

Our own verdict can be very concisely given. The *Speaker* is too solid. The *Daily Graphic* is not "newsy" enough. The solidity of the *Speaker* is as all-invasive as a London fog. Page after page of solid type is devoted to the discussion of solid topics. Mr. BIRRELL's literary causerie is pleasant enough, but six columns of BROWNING is rather a solid allowance on the top of the large consumption in the papers and reviews of the last few weeks. Those who value most highly the services which a Liberal "Spectator" may do to the party should be the most anxious to warn it against what appears likely to be its besetting sin. The *Speaker* will do good widely—if it is widely read. Therefore it must before all things be "readable." It must carry weight, but not dead weight.

The fault of the *Daily Graphic* is different. It has too little news. Many of its illustrations are excellent—far better, we will confess, than we had thought possible under the conditions of its production. If our contemporary can in the future keep up to the level of the best blocks in the present number, it will be a real credit to daily journalism. But it must not forget the other necessities that are involved in a daily illustrated journal. It aims after all at being a daily newspaper. Therefore it must first of all give us the news of the day. But, so far as the first number affords any test, a reader who trusts to the *Daily Graphic* for the news of the day must be prepared to find himself decidedly out of it. Secondly, the newcomer is an "illustrated daily." Therefore, its illustrations must illustrate the news of the day. Here, again, the first number does nothing of the kind. Pictures, paper, and print are excellent, but "actuality," the daily newspaper's first law, is not there. The fact is that the conductors do not seem to have quite made up their minds whether the paper is to be a daily picture-book or an illustrated daily newspaper. Sooner or later they will have to make the choice. That they can turn out an excellent picture-book is proved by this morning's issue. But does the public, which has so many much better weekly picture-books already, really want a daily one? Undoubtedly there would be a ready demand for an illustrated daily newspaper. But whether the *Graphic* can produce such an one still remains to be seen.

As an experiment in journalism, the future of the *Graphic* is more interesting than that of the *Speaker*. The *Speaker* avowedly looks back to the past. It seeks to restore something of the seriousness and weight which are said to have been crushed out in modern journalism. It makes but a sparing use even of the signed article, though eight years ago Mr. MORLEY declared the principle of anonymity to be dead and done with. It eschews the interview; it is as devoid of head-lines and breaks as the *Times*, and in general appearance it is modelled on the most conservative (we speak journalistically, not politically) of the American papers. In all this the *Speaker*, organ of advanced Liberalism though it is, harks back to the past. The *Daily Graphic*, which, by the way, has no opinions at all, looks forward, and much of the future of modern journalism, and something even of the future of modern art, will depend on how it does.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

I.—WINTER AT THE ZOO.—AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. BARTLETT.

THE gardens look bleak and melancholy in their winter garments. The paths are frozen, the beds are white with frost, and the ponds are covered with what Mr. Weller called a "mask of ice," except patches here and there which the keepers have broken in to allow the inhabitants to drink or to take a bath. The winter wind sings a melancholy dirge as it rushes through the skeleton trees, the ground is like iron, and Nature is in her most depressing mood. The elephant-saddles dangle like corpses to a tree, covered up for the winter. The keepers are strolling about half-frozen, and most of the animals seem to have gone to bed for the winter. The seal, however, is in his pond enjoying the cold. His chair is in its place on the platform in the centre of the pond, but there is no audience to amuse, and the seal is evidently thinking of the keeper, and waiting anxiously for dinner. The polar bear thinks it is nice weather for "them as is well wropped up." In spite of its sombre aspect, the Zoo is well worth a visit just now, if you care to watch the animals under the stern rigour of an English winter. After paying a hurried series of visits I called (writes our representative) upon Mr. Bartlett, the well-known Superintendent of the Gardens, and I was sorry to find that he was kept a close prisoner in his cosy room by the cold. Perhaps this was fortunate for me, as I was able to have a talk with him about the Zoo in its winter aspect, with sundry anecdotes and experiences by the way.

ALL WELL; BUT THE BEASTS DON'T LIKE THE FOG.

Mr. Bartlett said at once that all his wild animals went through the English winter without any mishap. "Like you or me they may have a cough, or a sore throat, or a cold, but seldom any ailment more serious. The lion house, for instance, is kept up to a normal temperature of about 50 degs., or a degree or two more. The lions and tigers bear the cold well enough, but what upsets them is the damp, foggy weather. Fortunately the lion-house is thoroughly well built. Take the monkeys again; we keep their house at a temperature of about sixty degrees. You may have noticed a big Chinese monkey in an open cage just outside the monkey-house. Well, it was a condition of the gift to the Gardens that he should always be kept in the open air, and this is his third winter. Most monkeys are, of course, very sensitive to cold, but there are exceptions, like the Chinaman and the Barbary ape. The parrot-house, again, is kept up to sixty degrees, and the birds are never placed outside during the winter."

"THE FISH SHOULD SLITHER DOWN EASILY."

"You have to be more careful, I suppose, Mr. Bartlett, in the feeding of the animals?"—"Well, with some of the fish-eating birds, yes. For instance, the ibis, the laughing jackass, the stork, the pelican, and the cormorant are fed on frogs, fish, meat, mice, and rats. The food is placed in their habitations and left. If the food is frozen the birds won't, or can't, eat it, because it is hard and unpalatable. Instead of being lusciously slimy, and slithering down the throat easily, the frog is like a bit of dried wood. Consequently the birds won't eat it, and they starve. So one of the most important winter duties of the keepers is to see that the fish is not frozen, and another that the drinking water is kept as free as possible from ice."

"A COBRA IS ABOUT SOMEWHERE, SO BE CAREFUL."

On the walls of Mr. Bartlett's room hung quite a gallery of extremely clever water-colour sketches by Ernest Griset, each of which suggested a question. One represented an extraordinary-looking human being whose legs were clothed in thick bands of straw, a thick pea-jacket enveloped his body, and in his hand he bore a lantern from which shone out a lurid light. "That," laughed Mr. Bartlett, "is a watchman who used to be employed here a long time go. One day the keeper in charge of the snakes rushed up and told me that the cobra had gone. He didn't know when, how, or where. A seven-foot cobra is not a nice thing to have roaming about unattached, so I bade the keeper to keep his own counsel, and we hunted high and low for the cobra. When the watchman came at night I told him of the incident, and ordered him to keep a sharp lookout for anything he saw moving. 'That's all very well, sir; but it might bite, and——' he turned up presently in that attire.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

I understand that a meeting is likely to be convened in the Jerusalem Chamber at an early date—probably before the meeting of Parliament—to consider the question of a memorial to Robert Browning. The primary object of such a memorial will of course be the erection of a bust or other monument in the Abbey. The gathering there last Tuesday shows sufficiently how influential and representative the memorial committee is likely to be.

* * * * *

A new edition will be published in the course of the month of "Robert Browning: Chief Poet of the Age," a little volume which has had considerable vogue during the last year or two among beginners in the study of Browning. Mr. W. G. Kingsland, the author, was honoured with the warm friendship of the poet; and this new edition will contain amongst its additional matter a biographical notice, personal recollections, and a facsimile of a letter. The publishers are Messrs. Jarvis and Son.

* * * * *

The death of Sir Percy Shelley has set various rumours afloat concerning the private Shelley papers, which are said to contain the solution of the much-vexed "Harriet question." Are these papers real or fabulous? Lady Shelley distinctly stated in 1859 that there were in existence documents written by the poet's own hand, which in after years might "make the story of his life complete." But this assertion is hardly corroborated by the biographies since published. Professor Dowden, while fully establishing the fact of the "deep division" between Shelley and Harriet, has left the causes unexplained; and Mrs. Marshall states that "no contemporary document now exists which puts the case beyond the reach of argument." We must conclude either that Lady Shelley promised too much or that papers existing in 1859 have since been secreted or destroyed.

* * * * *

The latter alternative is not so improbable as might be supposed; for it is understood that Sir Percy was always disinclined to the publication of the full story, which, if there is truth in the oral tradition current among the friends of the family, is a very startling one. As it is quite certain that, in default of a more authoritative utterance, this version will ultimately get into print, would it not be well if Lady Shelley were to publish without further reservation all that she knows?

* * * * *

In 1883 Messrs. Reeves and Turner published a very complete edition of the Poems and Correspondence of John Keats. It was edited by Mr. Harry Buxton Forman, and filled four bulky octavo volumes. A thousand copies were printed, of which only some 550 were sold. Since that time, of course, much new material for such a work has become available. Mr. Sydney Colvin obtained some of it for his "Life of Keats" in the "English Men of Letter Series," and several important letters have from time to time made their appearance in various auction rooms. Mr Buxton Forman has taken careful note of all these things, and he is about to complete, *pro tem.*, what has hitherto been regarded as the complete edition of Keats.

* * * * *

The remaining 450 volumes of the edition of 1883, which Messrs. Reeves and Turner have preserved unbound, are now being issued, with the addition of two hundred pages of extra matter. These additions have been made in Volumes I. and III., which are now equal in size to II. and IV.; so that the edition presents a uniformity which has hitherto been wanting. The new material consists mainly of letters, and of a careful comparison of recently-discovered manuscripts with certain well-known poems. The complete "complete edition," which is nearly ready, will be published at two guineas and a half.

* * * * *

The influenza is playing sad havoc in the publishing and bookselling trades. One large wholesale house, employing 200 hands, has exactly one sixth of that number away on sick-leave, and the firm has had to issue a circular to its customers claiming indulgence for the long delays which have occurred in the execution of orders. The strain of Christmas business has doubtless been a predisposing cause of the attack. For the last six weeks—during the rush of the Christmas trade—the wholesale bookselling houses have been working from half-past eight in the morning to eleven or twelve at night.

* * * * *

Odds and Ends.—Mr. William Heinemann (formerly of Trübner and Co.) is setting up in the publishing business on his own account at 21, Bedford-street.—Mr. George Allen (whose new premises are at 8, Bell-yard, Temple Bar) will henceforth publish all Mr. A. J. C. Hare's books.—The Shelley Society (Reeves and Turner) has for sale a few copies of Browning's essays on Shelley—(his only prose work).—The writer of the interesting Reminiscences of Browning in to-day's *Athenæum* is Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, the editor of *Merry England*.—Mr. W. W. Fenn and Mr. Edward Salmon have collaborated in a story which Mr. H. J. Drane will publish this week in his Lovell series. It is called "Twice 'Guilty,'" and contains some realistic pictures of lower middle-class London life which are said to be fresh.

X. Y. Z.

We put lanterns on the floor of the house, and kept watch through the window, but without avail. In the morning he was discovered at the back of a lot of old packing cases. I put a charge of shot into him, for it was too dangerous to attempt to get him back into his apartment."

THE WHITE MICE AND THE SERPENTS.

"Then how had he escaped?"—"Through a hole in the bottom of the cage which the mice had made. Of course in those days the floors of the cages were of wood. In our present reptile-house they are of slate. Speaking of the mice you may know that in the old days visitors were allowed to see the snakes fed. Once or twice I overheard ladies object to feeding the snakes on white mice. They thought white mice, being tame, felt being eaten more than the ordinary brown mouse, which was not likely to care about it at all. However, after this I ordered a quantity of mouse-traps, and caught the brown mice instead of buying the white ones. The consequence was that the brown or wild mouse used to eat his way out, and he was followed by the snakes."

GOSSIP ABOUT SNAKES.

"What do you feed your snakes on, then, Mr. Bartlett?"—"Ducks, rabbits, guinea-pigs, rats, mice—white and brown. We buy them by the thousands."

"How do your snakes stand the cold?"—"Very well. Of course the temperature is kept up to 70 deg. year in and year out. It may be a degree higher or lower. When we feed them, which is once a week, we raise the temperature to make them livelier. I need scarcely tell you that one night in the cold would kill a snake."

"Then the death-rate is very low?"—"Yes; and I dare say we breed as many as we lose—twenty-two at a time."

"By the way, have any of your men ever been killed by a snake bite?"—"Only one, and he was not sober. He came back one night and deliberately took out a big cobra, which struck him at once in the forehead. He said he was inspired, but he was a dead man in an hour—the bite produced convulsions and then stupor. Many of the people who are said to have been killed by snake bite in India have been poisoned by human beings, often relatives, so I am assured by a great authority. You see, a cobra bite is such a very convenient disease."

"When a box of snakes arrives from abroad, how do you deal with it?"—"Well, we have to be very careful, for we often enough don't know what sort of snakes it contains. The first duty is to lift the lid up an inch or two, and then we insert a glass plate and gradually remove the wooden top. We are then able to examine the specimens to see whether they are poisonous or not. You cannot be too careful when you are in charge of snakes. For instance, I never allow a dangerous snake to be sold unless I know to whom it is going. We often have applications, but I am compelled to refuse. The animal dealers are equally careful."

THE ELEPHANTS AND THE RHINOCEROS WHO WENT SLIDING AND FELL IN

"By the way, what about the elephants, Mr. Bartlett?"—"We give them a turn round the grounds if the weather is fairly good, but neither they nor the hippos and rhinoceroses get their baths. If their hides become hard and dry we oil them, just to keep the pores open. You see that picture there of the rhinoceros being pulled out of its pond by a gang of men. Well, that is a winter scene which occurred here once. The rhinoceros got out, thought he would have his bath, tried the ice, and fell in. That picture shows how we got him out."

Mr. Bartlett showed me another picture representing himself, with an old broom in his hand, warding off the proffered embraces of a brown bear, who had escaped from custody. With admirable presence of mind Mr. Bartlett gave him battle, blinded the bear with dust, and bolted, or there might have been no Mr. Bartlett. There are occasions when the head of a great establishment of wild animals has duties to perform which involve great risks: for instance, lancing Jumbo's gum was a surgical operation which might have been fatal to the surgeon. Nor was it a pleasant duty to be compelled to snatch a baby hippo from its mother's breast. This was done by diverting the attention of mamma hippo by saluting her with a powerful jet of water from a syringe. Mr. Bartlett took advantage of the flank movement and stole the baby.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN POLITICAL LIFE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

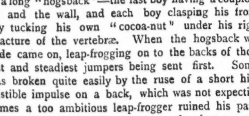
SIR,—I have no difficulty in answering the two questions which you have courteously asked me. Mormonism is not merely a religious question, it is a criminal offence against the law of the land, and every citizen, be he is a criminal offence against the law of the land, and every citizen, be he is a Nonconformist or not, would be justified in withdrawing his political confidence from a statesman who became a Mormon. The abolition of religious tests does not touch the Succession to the British Throne. There is a special statute against the Succession. If that statute were legally abolished, nobody—least of all the party who had taken the lead in abolishing it—would have a right to denounce a statesman who should argue that the Prince of Wales, albeit a Roman Catholic, had a right to be King. But, if I may take the liberty of saying so, your article of last Saturday and your note to my first letter appear to me to confound two things which are quite distinct, To say that a certain practice may be beneficial in certain cases and under certain conditions is not the same thing as "a declaration in favour" of that practice. For instance, Dr. Congreve, in one of the essays appended to his edition of Aristotle's "Politics," argues—I think successfully—that in the condition of ancient Greece and Rome slavery was a boon to many slaves. Would it be fair to characterize that as a "Congreve declaration in favour of slavery"? Again, many persons may think that the confessional did good in causing Constance Kent to confess her guilt as to the Road murder without being necessarily an advocate of the confessional. I humbly think that it should be the province of journalism to allay fanaticism instead of exciting it.—I am, &c.,

January 2nd, 1890. MALCOLM MACCOLL.

"COCKALORUM."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As Dr. Murray desires to make known that he is anxious for information about the word "cockalorum," will you allow me to mention that when I went to Harrow, thirty years ago, I found a winter evening game in force there, called "high cockalorum," of which I send you a sketch? The players used to divide into two opposing bands of from twelve to fourteen each—in fact, the more the merrier. One side "went down," so as to constitute a long "hogsback"—the last boy having a couple of pillows between himself and the wall, and each boy clasping his front-rank man, and carefully tucking his own "cocoa-nut" under his right arm, so as to prevent fracture of the vertebræ. When the hogsback was thus formed, the other side came on, leap-frogging on to the backs of those who were down, the best and steadiest jumpers being sent first. Sometimes the passive line was broken quite easily by the ruse of a short high jump, coming with irresistible impulse on a back, which was not expecting weight just yet. Sometimes a too ambitious leap-frogger ruined his party by overbalancing and falling off. It was, however, as the last two or three leap-froggers came on that the real excitement more generally began. There was absolutely no back-space belonging to the other party left to them; and they were obliged to pile themselves one upon another—"Pelion on Ossa" as it was called. When the last man was up it was his duty to say "High cockalorum jig jig jig—high cockalorum jig jig jig—high cockalorum jig jig jig—off, off, off," and then alone was it permissible for tortured and perspiring human nature to fall in one indistinguishable heap to the ground. The repeater of the shibboleth often fell off himself as he was uttering the above incantation—thus losing the victory for his side. It was a splendid game. I understood from family inquiries that it was played at Harrow in my great-grandfather's time. No doubt it is now replaced by discussions on the scenario of the "Dead Heart" or the position of Mr. Augustus Harris among apostles of English culture.—I am, &c.,



Dec. 27, 1889. E. F.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We see that the *Speaker* refers to-day, as if they were serious, to the rumours which have been current during the week about an early dissolution. Undoubtedly there is a disposition in some Tory circles to advise such a course. The report of the judges is sure, they calculate, to be hostile to Mr. Parnell in his political character; the O'Shea divorce case can hardly fail—especially, say they, if we take care to condemn the accused unheard—to damage him personally; and finally, Mr. Goschen's surplus will at least enable him to take a penny off the income tax. It is these three birds in the bush that induce some of the Tories to press for a dissolution. But a bird in the hand is worth any number in the bush, even to the Tories; and as for the Liberal Unionists, are there even a dozen of them, we wonder, who would care to risk a seat in possession for a seat in prospect?

If there were any good in the careful locking of stable-doors after the steeds have been stolen, the Labour Association would be entitled to great credit for the compromise they have effected with Mr. Livesey. But shortly, what they have done is so to amend the bonus scheme as to make it no longer fatal to the Union. The more important concessions made by Mr. Livesey to this end are:—

(1) Three-months' hiring, instead of a year's, and all agreements to terminate on each quarter-day, so as to allow of combined action by the men four times a year; (2) provision to be made for hands to receive their bonus, if need be, on leaving, especially in the case of winter hands who leave in the spring.

Had Mr. Livesey conceded these points at the outset, the dispute need never have arisen.

But we fail to see how the negotiations of the Labour Association can "end the strike," with or without "a general demand on the part of the public." Mr. Livesey has all the men he wants, and he could not dismiss his blacklegs (who are under agreements) even if he would (which would be base ingratitude). As he said to them yesterday, "We now look upon you as the old hands; and the strikers, if any of them sign the company's agreement and return, will be the new hands." As vacancies arise, the old hands can of course be taken back, on the new terms. But the working of the Labour Association's compromise will at best be a long business.

The Siamese [illegible] whatever may be its faults, is sublimely humorous. On the 30th of December last it "prohibited" the Black Slave Trade, and promulgated with that object a law of several clauses, including one providing for the capture by the Turkish officials of British ships carrying negro slaves. Nothing could be better—on paper. But as in practice the trade has gone on merrily, existing treaties to the contrary notwithstanding, and as furthermore nothing whatever is going to be done to check the demand for eunuchs, the new law is simply so much waste-paper. There are only two really effective ways of stopping the Slave Trade, in "Black" and "White" alike: one is to dry up the supply at its source; the other is to stop the demand. Recent events in Africa have certainly not tended to diminish the supply. The Porte has done nothing to stop the demand.

In a note yesterday on electric-lighting accidents in America, we pointed out that the probability was that these accidents were principally due to the carelessness with which the electric mains had been laid down. So far, we in England have had no such accidents, for the sufficient reason that no big installations have yet started work. But have we any guarantee that when the electric current is at length turned on in London, it will not be found that many of the English companies have been as careless as their Transatlantic precursors? Legally, the duty of supervising the work of the companies engaged in laying down the electric light in London rests with the County Council. So far, so good. But does the County Council collectively understand what constitutes safety in an electric lighting installation? And if not, what steps does it propose to take to secure the services of specialists? Hitherto all it has done is to engage an electrical engineer at a salary of £150 or £200 a year, who, with the aid of an assistant at 30s. a week, is to inspect and test all the electric mains in the metropolis. We wish him joy of his work.

The last "mission" on foot is one for inculcating "Thrift among Teachers." "It is unfortunately the case," we are told, "that many teachers in public and private schools, owing to the smallness of their stipends and the various claims upon them, make no provision for old age." This is very bad, for if the teacher does not practise Thrift, he is not likely to preach it to much effect, and we are glad to see that "The Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland" is bestirring itself to get the evil remedied. It is appealing in the first instance not to the teachers, but to their paymasters, who are exhorted to adopt pension schemes. "Any action that can be taken," says the manifesto of the guild, "is as much in the interest of schools as of the teachers themselves; for when a teacher has become inefficient through the infirmity of increasing years, the sooner he is removed from the staff the better it is for the school." This is most true, and we doubt if there is a large school in the country which would not be the better for a weeding out of its staff. There is probably no calling in which men grow stale so soon as in teaching, and the one department of life in which the rule of the old is especially ineffective is the care of the young.

A curious little point of theatrical etiquette has just been finally decided in Paris. It was a question about the honour of the vedette. The vedette is the claim to big type in the bills accorded to eminent actors. Of course, where there is an undoubted star he takes his place as a matter of course. It is only where the eminence is not yet absolutely achieved that the distinction of the vedette is jealously exacted. Coquelin is now back again at the Comédie Française. He had rather transgressed the laws of the theatre by his Continental touring, a transgression by which Londoners benefited, and the terms of his return to the old house were matters in which the Parisians—a theatre-loving people—were deeply interested. In fact, they were easily settled. He wanted to come back and they wanted to have him. When the prodigal is anxious to return and the family to welcome him, there is not much difficulty about the fatted calf. However, as every one knows, the laws of the Comédie Française were drawn up and signed by Napoleon in Russia, and are still quoted as the Decree of Moscow. And it was one of these laws that when an actor leaves the company and afterwards returns to it he loses his seniority, and takes the last place on the list. Was this obsolete law, promulgated when Paris had but few theatres, to be still in force, or was it to be liberally interpreted, and, in fact, ignored? There was a great deal of discussion upon the point, which has been finally settled. The decree has been obeyed. Last on the list has appeared the name of the first of the actors. The Conservatives are satisfied, and so is Coquelin.

THE "OLD MASTERS" AT THE ACADEMY.

THE forecast we published the other day concerning the general contents and arrangement of this year's "Old Masters" Exhibition proves to be correct: in the first room we have the English school; in the second, Flemish and Dutch cabinet pictures chiefly; in the third—the gallery of honour—the finest examples of Velasquez, Rembrandt, Vandyck, and Murillo, as well as Zurbaran, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, and Constable; while from the walls of Room IV. the fighting Veres and Howards, reinforced by Lord Suffolk's ancestors, look down upon the spectator in imposing and impressive array. It will be convenient to take these rooms in the order named and glance rapidly at their contents—all too rapidly, doubtless, to convey an adequate idea of the beauty of the collection.

The Council, with the politic shrewdness that distinguishes it in these matters, has placed the English cabinet pictures first in order, and thus saved them from direct comparison with the masterpieces of all time further on—a comparison that could not be otherwise than trying to them, good as they are. Here we meet with old friends, such as Landseer's "Whisky Still," and "Jocko," which was lately seen at a private gallery, Reynolds's "Fanny Kemble," full in colour, but now sadly cracked, Constable's sketch of "Chain Pier, Brighton," and Gainsborough's delicious "Mrs. Graham as The Housemaid," which, although without the charm of colour, for it was never more than drawn in, is a marvel of grace. In Lord Brassey's "Horses" and "Cows" James Ward is seen at his best, drawing, character, and colour being equally refined and truthful; while Wilson's "Italian Landscape," the property of Lord Wantage, is an altogether admirable example. The Rev. B. Gibbons is a liberal contributor of interesting works, prominent among which, besides some representative land and sea-scapes by Danby and Linnell, is Turner's "Sea-Piece" (48), a canvas that reminds one strongly of his "Mouth of the Thames," and is, apparently, a small version of the big picture with the same vague title that figured in the Stafford collection. By the same artist is an exceptionally striking portrait of "Robert Williams," captain of the Cumberland Fleet Yacht Club, the head being as remarkable for character as for modelling.

Coming to the Dutch and Flemish school, we find some sixty pictures of the highest merit in their own line, nearly half of which have been lent from the gallery of Lord Ashburton pending his removal. The Rembrandts here are superb. The artist's portrait of himself (61) is among the finest of all the thirty odd he painted, executed in the prime of his middle period, while the "Van Coppenol" (66), painted in 1650, the "Portrait of a Man" (69), produced nine years earlier, that of "A Lady" (76), of the same date, and of "A Gentleman" (97), would give brilliancy to any collection, however distinguished. But besides these there are many exquisite specimens of technique. Jan Steen could hardly be better seen than in Lord Wantage's "Twelfth Night," a boorish merrymaking, or in Lord Ashburton's "Carouse" and "Skittle Players;" Albert Cuyp is not only fine in landscape, but in the field of portraiture, his likeness of himself (91) being a masterly performance. The gentle Hobbema, too, is seen at his best in Lord Ashburton's "Landscape" (85) and at, perhaps, his second best in Mrs. Whatman's picture (89). Fruit and flower painting, as understood by the Dutch, is well exemplified by the two Van Huysums, with all their accustomed marvels of draughtsmanship and painting, tricks of dewdrops and flies, and variety of ill-felt colour; and by Mr. Humphry Ward's richer Van Walscappelle.

In Room iii. we are first confronted with Sir Joshua Reynolds's well-known whole-length of the young Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and uncle of Lord Byron's. The admirable mezzotint by Spilsbury, which gained the "first premium" in 1762, has familiarized all students with the picture. Next to it is the same artist's whole-length of George Ferrars, Marquis of Townshend, in armour, with a battle proceeding in the background, *à la* Vandyck—a picture we all know through Charles Turner's mezzotint of it. Near it is the fascinating "Countess of Carlisle," and undoubtedly one of the most beautiful female portraits Sir Joshua ever painted—so graceful is the pose, as the lady stands there rose in hand, her arm across the stump of a tree, so dignified the expression, so fine the painting, in its cool scheme of colour. Both Watson and J. R. Smith have done justice to it in their engravings. Then there is the finely-grouped "Braddyll Family," the playful "Puck," in attitude not unlike the "Infant Hercules," "Sir William Chambers," "Hope nursing Love," "The Viscountess of St. Asaph and Child," that make up a brilliant, if somewhat familiar series from the brush of the first President. Gainsborough is seen in the little known portraits of Lady Rodney and Mrs. Drummond, both a little affected yet graceful withal, and the "Market Cart," lent by Mr. Gibbon, magnificent in colour if mannered in the tree-drawing—a work it is always a delight to look at. Romney is represented by "A Lady Reading" and "Mrs. Stables and her Daughters," suave in line and most prettily rendered. Of infinitely greater virility is Calcott's "Hampstead Heath"—without question, for breadth, truth, and vigour the finest work from his pencil we have ever seen.

But, after all, it is the foreign pictures that constitute the chief glory of the room. The work of Zurbaran—to whom Sir Frederick Leighton referred in his recent Discourse—the great painter of saints and monks, the rich if limited colourist, whose grandeur seems to compensate for his harshness—is fitly here to form a trinity with Velasquez and Murillo. No fewer than eight pictures by the former are here to testify to his incomparable art. Of these four are portraits of Don Balthazar Carlos as a child, the Duke of Westminster's and Sir Richard Wallace's being almost replicas as regards the main figure, while another of Sir Richard shows him as a child of three, and that of the Queen—the richest of all—representing him as a lad in a splendid symphony of red and gold. Of this, of course, there exists the replica at Madrid. Then there is the superb life-size portrait of the haughty and fierce Adrian Pulido Pareja, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, and Mariana of Austria, of Sir Clare Ford's. In the centre, the gem of all these gems, is the celebrated "Venus and Cupid"—Venus lying nude on a bed, her face seen in the mirror that Cupid holds—one of the greatest triumphs of flesh-painting the world possesses. The last word on these grand pictures has long since been uttered, and they should be seen, not to criticise, but to study and admire. The Velasquez are flanked by two examples of Murillo, one "The Good Shepherd" and the other the "Virgin and Child," both from the gallery of Lord Rothschild—both of them typical of his best work. Beyond come Rembrandt's astonishing portrait of himself (from the Stafford Gallery), and, still finer perhaps, his "Portrait of a Man" (151), while Vandyck's Earl of Arundel, Rubens' "Daughter of Herodias," and "the Guild of Silversmiths," by that rarely seen artist, Thomas de Keyser, swell the list of the fine things in the room.

After the full description we printed the other day, we need not refer further to the interesting costume pieces by Mytens and others in Room IV., except to call attention to the fact that the majority of them must have been executed in the Low Countries, while the Veres were engaged in the more serious business of fighting.

Of Alfred Stevens's works we have not left ourselves space to speak. To them we hope to return in the course of a few days, contenting ourselves at present to advise all students on no account to miss the drawings and models of England's greatest sculptor.

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HOW TO SPEND THE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

A CHAT ABOUT CONVALESCENT HOSPITALS.

THE anonymous philanthropist who has just given the sum of £100,000 to be spent in establishing a convalescent hospital in connection with the London hospitals has evidently a good idea where the shoe pinches with regard to our medical organization. Much has been, and is still being done in order to secure to poor patients a thoroughly good and complete treatment in cases of disease or illness at the great hospitals, but it appears that, in one respect at all events, the present system is extremely incomplete. If, for instance, a patient at a London hospital suffers from a slight wound which will not heal, and which, indeed, hospital suffers from a slight wound which humble and too often poverty-stricken and unhealthy home, there is no place where the patient can be sent to from the hospital. The Convalescent Homes, such as they are at present, do not take in surgical cases, and for want, perhaps, of the treatment at such a home, situated in a healthy part of the country, away from a large town, the unfortunate patient has to be dismissed from the hospital and left to his fate. Perchance his wound may heal; perchance it may become worse. He is obliged to manage as best he can, and the gates of the hospitals are closed upon him. The only institution connected with a London hospital where cases like the above are received, and which, indeed, tries to supply the great want of a place where patients are taken in who cannot immediately be treated at a hospital, is, to our knowledge, the Atkinson Morley Convalescent Hospital at Wimbledon, at which convalescent poor patients from St. George's Hospital are received and maintained.

The generous donor whose munificent gift has just been announced to the public is desirous that a similar institution should be established for the benefit of the sufferers at all the London hospitals. As it is just now of interest to learn something concerning the Atkinson-Morley institution, one of our representatives called last night on Mr. R. T. Poole Collyns, who for over twelve years has filled the office of resident medical officer and master there, and who, on resigning that appointment a short time ago and master there, and who, on resigning that appointment a short time ago in order to go into practice at Wimbledon, was elected honorary life governor of St. George's Hospital, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Convalescent Hospital.

"Mr. Collyns," writes our representative, "is as busy as Christmas fare, influenza, and all the rest of the ills to which flesh is heir during the winter months can possibly make a medical man. Three times in the course of the afternoon I called in vain at his door, and the fourth time, late in the evening, I only obtained a short interview through the kind intercession of another equally busy medical man. 'Promise not to ask too many questions, for time is very precious just now,' was the condition under which the interview was arranged; and with the injunction fresh in my mind I plunged *in medias res* as soon as Mr. Collyns could spare me a few minutes":—

"Will you tell me something of the history of the stately building on Copse-hill, over which you have had the control for twelve years?" I asked.—"I shall be glad to give you any information in my power," was the reply. "The founder of the Convalescent Hospital was Mr. Atkinson Morley, the first proprietor of Morley's Hotel in the Strand. Before he became an hotel-keeper he was a medical student, and after he had made his money he retired from the business and left various sums of money for benevolent purposes. The largest sum he destined for the building and endowing of a convalescent hospital in which poor patients could be received in connection with St. George's Hospital. They may stay for six months if necessary, and either regain the health and strength of which a number of patients stand in great need after they leave a hospital, or gain strength before they have to undergo surgical operations. The operations are also frequently performed at the Convalescent Hospital.

"But does not the institution become rather a hospital than a place for convalescents if operations are performed in it?"—"Not necessarily. We take the term 'convalescent' in its broadest meaning. *Estes*, in Greek, means the beginning of anything. We take it to mean the beginning of a recovery after illness, or the beginning of a preparation for an operation which we treat. Of course we have also a large number of patients who come down merely to gain strength before they go back to their own homes."

"How many patients can you take in?"—"When I first became resident medical officer we had eighty beds, but by a careful and economical expenditure of the funds we have managed to get the number up to a hundred. We take men, women, and children over three years of age, and occasionally a baby with its mother."

"And you want, of course, a strong medical and nursing staff?"—"Yes, we do. There are the resident medical superintendent, a visiting physician and a visiting surgeon who come down once a week from St. George's Hospital to see the patients; then there is a staff of nurses. When I went away last year there were nine trained sick nurses, and I think the number is still the same. There is also a lady superintendent who lives at the Convalescent Hospital. It is in the fact that we have this strong medical and nursing staff that we differ from convalescent homes. In most of the latter no trained nurses at all are kept, nor is there, as a rule, any special need for them, since the inmates of the homes are recovering after illness, and only require pure air, a proper diet, and rest. But with us it is different. We have a number of patients who are always in bed and who want careful nursing, and it is just for these cases, which cannot be treated at hospitals, that a convalescent hospital is so pre-eminently useful and valuable. In my opinion it would certainly be a splendid thing if more places like the Atkinson Morley Convalescent Hospital were established, for a large number of the suffering poor, for whom at present but very scant provision is made, would be benefited by them."

"How long has this institution been established?"—"Let me see; I think it was opened in '69. But run down to Copse-hill and read the tablet in the hall, that will give you all the details." And by the steady light of a gas-flame above the entrance door I spied the inscription on the marble tablet, while from the distant wards came the cheery hum of many voices, and occasionally a neat, trim nurse, in snowy cap and apron, flitted past. The portion referring to the convalescent hospitals is to the effect that Mr. Atkinson Morley directed "that the residue of his property should accumulate for five years, and then be applied to the building and endowing of a hospital or house of reception, with suitable gardens or grounds, for assisting the convalescent poor patients from St. George's Hospital until they shall be restored to strength and health, but that no such patient shall continue in such hospital for a period exceeding six calendar months; the property and the exclusive control and management of the convalescent hospital to be vested in the corporation of St. George's Hospital. To be called—

ATKINSON MORLEY'S CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL."

"AMONG CANNIBALS."

"Among Cannibals," By Carl Lumholtz. (John Murray.) Mr. Carl Lumholtz is a hardy young Norseman naturalist, who was sent out to Australia by the University of Christiania, to make collections for the University's museum. The most interesting and valuable results were obtained. Mr. Lumholtz lived for many months with the cannibals of North Queensland, whom he describes as the lowest race of people to be found among the *genus homo*. Mr. Lumholtz escaped uneaten, and lived to tell the story of his numerous expeditions to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He has now published the record of his explorations in this volume, which is at once an entertaining book of travel and a most valuable contribution to science. It seems that the cannibals do not care about white man as an article of food. He eats too much salt beef and bread. On the other hand, the black man, living on vegetables, is "sweet," like the heathen Chinee, who lives on rice, and is consequently also highly esteemed for his toothsomeness.

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"IN AN ENCHANTED ISLAND."*

"I SUPPOSE that this book, if classified in the usual manner, would be called a book—a very slight book—of travels; but I would rather call it myself a record of a fragment of life which was, by the magic of its unfamiliar surroundings, detached like a dream from the things of the modern world—from steam, from progress, from the glorious march of democracy—and suddenly come between them with the lulling and luxurious charm of an interlude from an opera heard between the acts of a farce." The first words of Mr. Mallock's book strike the keynote of the whole. What he means is only that he has been spending a winter in Cyprus, and, very naturally, being a smart writer, has made "copy" out of his holiday; and also very naturally, being Mr. Mallock, has interspersed his copy with frequent hits at the Radicals and the agnostics. Cyprus is a very nice place. It has a climate delightful to English lungs, a variety of charming scenery, and the crumbling relics of half a dozen different civilizations. Phœnician and Grecian, Gothic and Byzantine, overbuilt each other in the island of Venus before the English, except in the persons of crusading knights *en voyage*, ever had anything to do with it. They all left remains, and the result is a curious mingling of East and West, ancient and modern. All this is interesting enough, and Mr. Mallock, who enjoyed his visit very much, was quite competent to "write it up." He describes cleverly; he meditates romantically; he knows how to colour his descriptions and his meditations with sudden flushes of antiquarian or literary allusion. It might have been a very pretty book of travels, whether slight or otherwise. Unhappily, a book of travels was not good enough for Mr. Mallock; he must needs have it a "fragment of a life which," &c., &c., and the result is an incongruous performance at once pretentious and unimportant. He starts off at the outset, in all his philosophical war paint, to discuss what the True Traveller is, and to conclude that he himself is a True Traveller because he went abroad for a change. Most people go abroad for a change, and are accordingly pleased to find things different from what they are at home. But they do not make that an excuse for inferring at every turn that England has been going to the dogs in politics since the first Reform Bill, and in religion since the Reformation; because that would be inconsequent, and, what is worse in a book of travel, very tiresome. On every other page Mr. Mallock keeps protesting to us how his whole object is to get away from the modern world, and steam, and democracy, and all the rest of it, until we sincerely share his desire; but no, on every other page he returns to his "black beasts" like the needle to the pole. Never did gentleman so anxious to forget take such pains to remember to do so. If he starts off for a jaunt with his muleteer, he has with him "a book to beguile the way—Professor Thorold Rogers's 'Six Centuries of Work and Wages,'" and he can't go to grub among the ruins without considering what he would do if he came upon a file of the *Pall Mall Gazette*! This is really terrible; but we daresay Mr. Mallock would do nothing worse in such a contingency than snatch at the file and turn it over to see whether there was any stir at home over that last review article in which he gave it to Professor Huxley.

* "In an Enchanted Island." By W. H. Mallock. (Bentley and Son.)

"THE BELL OF ST. PAUL'S."*

IN his capacity as East-end Novelist to the British Public, Mr. Besant has lately received two compliments of somewhat differing weight and value. The one was an appreciative mention by Mr. Charles Booth (the scientist and statistician of East-end life, as Mr. Besant is its chronicler), the other, a pompous article in the *Times* on his merits and qualifications as a candidate for the Common Council. It happened, unfortunately for the *Times*, that not Mr. Besant, but "another gentleman of the same name," had come forward as candidate: that is, however, neither here nor there. Our point, at the present moment, is that Mr. Besant's new book supplies ample justification for either tribute. It shows (notably in the Prologue) an insight into life in the East-end, such as its author alone among novelists possesses; and it is dull enough to have been written by the combined Court of Common Council.

The heroine is one of those abnormal young women in whom Mr. Besant's soul delights. She was handsome, "of generous height, and fair proportions," and "she laughed," we are told, "as one who rejoiceth in her youth and beauty." (Why "rejoiceth"?) But that was apparently the only joke she ever saw; and her want of humour is so appalling that it is really almost immoral to have made a heroine of her. For who can calculate the harm of encouraging people who lack humour and perception to take themselves more seriously than they already do? This particular young woman, it is true, did no great harm. It was her practice to take a young Australian visitor walks about London, and there to cause him to make believe (to the best of his ability) that they were in the year 1600, frequenting the Leafy Lanes of Poet and Player-Land:—

"The modern houses have quite, quite vanished, have they not?" asked Althea, watching her companion's face with some anxiety. "Yes, yes, they have all quite vanished, I assure you. At that moment, when you spoke, there were, it is true, a few ghosts—mere shadows—of houses; and there seemed, perhaps my fancy, to be the faint ghost of a smell, fried fish it was, fish fried in oil, fish not quite fresh, dipped in oil rather turned and then imperfectly fried—a very odd ghost," Althea listened with some impatience. . . . "There," she said, "is the Globe Theatre. Pity to think that this theatre, which ought to be kept sacred to all time, will be presently deserted. . . . Then they will build Barclay and Perkins's brewery upon it." "Barclay and Perkins!" cried Lawrence, with more animation than he had shown for the Bear Garden or the Rose. "Is this Barclay and Perkins's?" "Oh! Mr. Waller," &c.

She must have been very pretty, one feels, or no young man could have stood all this remarkably poor fooling. Her father, Clement Indagine, is in the nature of a harmless lunatic—a Poet, who, after thirty years of retirement from an unappreciative world, is induced by the wiles of the artful Australian to re-enter society—in other words, to take a walk down Fleet-street with his daughter. Their adventures are amusingly told. Suddenly:—

Althea heard from a group on the other side of the street this remarkable utterance: "Three to two on the Poet!" She looked round and observed that although they permitted themselves such freedom of speech concerning the Exile returned, the speakers, who were common-looking men, talking together with animation, had the politeness to refrain from gaining upon her father. And she marvelled greatly because—how should they know him? "Three to two on the Poet!"—what could that mean? And yet not even to look after him; Mr. Indagine took off his hat, and bowed low. "Gentlemen," he said, "the Poet thanks you." . . . A boy ran past them shouting "The Great Fight! Winner! Winner! Winner!" The people snatching, and eagerly tearing them open. And as they read there was a confused murmur—"The Poet! The Poet! The Poet!" And some shouted "Hooray! The Poet wins!" "Let us go, Althea," said the Bard hastily, "This demonstration is too much." He took off his hat and walked bare-headed, with humid eyes and flushed cheeks, bowing to right and left, along the crowd, which made way for him.

This is almost as funny as the dinner party in the "Golden Butterfly." Yet the book, on the whole, is, we repeat, dull. The other characters are all more or less caricatures, and with their fanciful names and tiresome iterations of speech they form a society about as entertaining as, shall we say? the waxwork figures at Mdme. Tussaud's.

* "The Bell of St. Paul's." By Walter Besant. Three vols. (Chatto and Windus.)

INSTRUCTIONS to SUFFERERS from INFLUENZA, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, &c.—When attacked with Influenza, feel cold for three or four days in a warm room, well ventilated by having a good fire, take ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" freely and ENO'S "VEGETABLE MIXTURE" as occasion may require. After a few days the marked symptoms will pass away.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

A FIRE INSURANCE PROBLEM.

THE RISK BETWEEN SALE AND DELIVERY.

AN important fire insurance question is at present exercising the minds of merchants in London. It was raised originally in Scotland, and is now brought under the notice of trading firms in the south by the Scottish Alliance Insurance Company. According to the custom of certain trades, sellers are bound to cover buyers against risk of fire for fourteen days from date of delivery order, irrespective of goods being weighed over, transferred, or constructive delivery constituted by the lodging of an order for part or an entire parcel of goods. A recent decision in the Scotch Court of Session by Lord Trayner laid down that the lodging of a delivery order for an entire parcel constituted delivery, so that the goods, being no longer the seller's, could not be covered under his policy. A joint committee of the Glasgow Corn and Provision Trades Associations was appointed to consider this question, and they pointed out that "if such plea were sustained the insurance companies would be freed from responsibility, and the members of the respective trades would find themselves in the position of being uninsured, even though they had all along been paying for the risk allowed by the custom and rules of trade." The committee formulated a clause for insertion in the insurance policies to cover all risks resting upon traders, and put themselves in communication with the Tariff Offices Committee in London, but this body declined to meet the associations in any other way than by leaving it an open question to be legally decided. The traders being dissatisfied with this attitude, suggested that the members of both trades should at once notify the insurance companies with whom they have policies their wish to have the clause inserted, and upon the replies being received concerted measures might be taken for mutual protection.

We have not heard what response has been made to this request by the offices generally, but the Scottish Alliance at once agreed to accept the clause defining their liability and definitely accepting the seller's risk, and on the strength of this action they are asking the support of mercantile firms. The latter in turn are inquiring whether the risk between sale and delivery is covered by their policies, and great importance is attached to the answer that the English offices shall make.

TEA IN A FOG.

The fog interrupts business in ways little dreamed of by the general public. When a genuine London fog comes down upon us the tea trade takes a holiday. No supplies can be obtained from the warehouses, and tea-tasting is practically impossible. The normal conditions are so changed that this delicate operation cannot be carried on with any certainty, and to avoid serious blunders work is suspended. Even a fixture in the Commercial Sale Rooms is postponed, and the members go in for a little relaxation at the afternoon performances. Fortunately, this season the fogs have come down on off days.

PROFIT SHARING WITH WORKMEN.

We referred the other day to the new departure on the part of wholesale firms in the direction of profit sharing, so as to consolidate the interests of labour and capital in a greater degree than the wage system permits. Such a measure has been adopted by Bailey, Nokes, and Co. (Limited). Their plan is to divide among the persons employed in the factories 25 per cent. of the surplus net profit after 10 per cent. has been paid to the shareholders. In the event of any employé leaving before the end of the financial year such share may be divided at the close of the year among the then employés of the company.

LONDON'S COAL TRADE.

The reduction of the coal duty in July last has not had the effect which many anticipated. Other causes have been at work to counteract the effect of that reminiscion, so that the price of coal has gone up instead of falling, and the import into London has not increased to any extent. The figures are:—

By land, tons	7,882,859	increase 251,086
By sea	4,767,876	decrease 119,707
Total.....	12,650,726	net increase 131,379

The coal exported amounted to 3,183,872 tons, an increase of 64,546 tons, so that when this is deducted from the aggregate increase there remains the small addition to the London trade of only 66,833 tons. This is very much below the increase of the last few years, and is no doubt due to the dock strike, as it is the seaborne trade which shows a decline. The prices compare as follows, 1888 being reckoned without the duty:—

	1888.	1889.
January to July	14s. 11d.	15s. 3d.
July to December	15s. 7d.	18s. 1d.

A TRIBUTE TO ENGLISH HONESTY.

The English merchant and manufacturer are so often lectured on their trade wickedness that it is gratifying to be able to represent them in another phase. Being a great international depot, buyers come here from all parts of the world. They get through their business with wonderful alacrity as compared with the time spent in the Continental centres, which they also visit. The superior social attractions of such a city as Paris might be thought to afford a sufficient explanation, but this does not appear to be the case. One buyer of wide experience has stated that he can get through his business with an English house with great expedition because he can trust to their filling their orders according to sample, while on the Continent, and in Germany more especially, every article has to be seen and inspected. Otherwise stock would by no means conform to sample. While English traders maintain this reputation, their position in the markets of the world is assured.

A PRECIOUS COMMODITY.

An extraordinary price is being paid for whalebone. The catch of the Scotch boats in Davis' Straits and Greenland last season amounted to 16 tons as against 4 tons in the previous season. The early arrivals in July realized £1,550, but the later arrivals brought £1,650, which had been the quotation in the first half of the year. As soon as it was definitely known that the American catch was less than half of the previous years, prices rose rapidly, and to-day there are buyers at no less a figure than £2,200.

DUTCH EAST INDIAN SURPLUSES.

For five years, from 1879 to 1883, the Dutch East Indian possessions showed a succession of heavy deficits, amounting in the gross to £4,388,000, which had to be met by a loan. Since that date, however, surpluses have been more the order of the day, and the finally adjusted figures for 1887 show a balance to the good of over two millions sterling. The revenue and expenditure accounts for 1888 will be less satisfactory, owing mainly to the quantity of coffee available for sale in the Netherlands being less than was calculated upon, and the deficit may amount to £625,000. If the crop of coffee should prove as plentiful as was assumed in the Budget, and the price not fall much, it is possible that the accounts for 1889 may close with a surplus, instead of a deficit as estimated. The Budget for 1890 shows a deficit of a million sterling, but there is included in the expenditure £775,000 for the construction of Government railways and telegraphs, and a larger appropriation for the Netherlands Indian navy.

There are 700 stockbrokers in Johannesburg. It will take a big boom to satisfy that army.

"THE CENTURY."

The *Century* volume for the last half of 1889 (Fisher Unwin) is a beautifully illustrated miscellany of great interest and value. Mr. Kennan's enterprising piece of work, "The Convict Mines of Siberia," is a leading feature. The Thames is depicted by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell as "The Stream of Pleasure." Examples of "Italian Old Masters" are scattered through the book; and "The Monasteries of Ireland," "Early Heroes of Ireland" and "Women in Early Ireland," are titles in another series. "Round about Jerusalem" and "The Pharaoh of the Exodus and his Son" are samples of articles of a familiar type; and "Pictures of the Far West" and "A Ride Through the Trans-Baikal" are specimens of contributions that will command appreciation in other quarters. Altogether it is a handsome and eminently readable volume.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 84, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter.* THE PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines, and at Messrs. Hachette's chief Railway Bookstalls in France.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S NATIONAL PANTOMIME, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written by HARRY NICHOLLS and AUGUSTUS HARRIS, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself. Box-office open daily from 10 a.m. all day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessee, THE CARL ROSA COMPANY (LIMITED). Managing Director, HENRY J. LEIGH. THIS DAY, at 1.30 and 7.15, a grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA, Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD JONSON. Miss MINNIE RAE is especially engaged for the part of Cinderella and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 6.45. Box-office open daily from 11 to 5. MONDAY NEXT, FOUR GRAND CONCERTS at 2 and 8. Programmes will be given THIS and EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK. Seats may now be secured. Doors open 1.0, commence at 1.30.

CINDERELLA. IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Miss VIOLET CAMERON, having recovered from her recent indisposition, will make her first appearance THIS EVENING as THE PRINCE, the part originally written for her.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback, the sensation of Paris, with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears, 30 Clowns. 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Greys and his Wonderful Pet. Besides, the unequalled Champion Wire-walker, the Brothers and Sisters Ellis (Hibernia-like Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena. TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performance. Prices from 6d. to £4 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 6.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS EVENING at 8.30 and 8.30, an entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS; OR, THE KING OF BARATARIA, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8 and 8.

SAVOY THEATRE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE OF "THE GONDOLIERS" TO-DAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m.

PAVILION THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR, by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Produced on a scale of UNPRECEDENTED SPLENDOUR. Doors open at 8.0. Box-office open from 9 A.M till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.—Mr. F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.40, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with the Mendelssohn incidental music, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MATINEES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, THIS DAY (Saturday, Jan. 4), WEDNESDAY (Jan. 8), and EVERY THURSDAY and SATURDAY. WEDNESDAY till further notice. Doors open at 2, commence 2.30, overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinees. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. JALLAND.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT. Grand Organ Recitals. The Cannibals from Terra del Fuego, Beckwith, Lauri, and Bimbecchi, at 5.25 and 9.25. Dr. Tie Champion Shot, at frequent intervals. "Carmen" on view all day. The building heated all day, rendering it the most comfortable lounge in London. Doors open at 12.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Sam Lockhart's six extraordinary and wonderful performing Elephants, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost, from the Nice Hippodrome, the Athos Troupe, Mr. Kelson Trinesan, the Brothers Beiso, the Kellino Troupe, Ottaway and Pepper, the Four Cortos, La Petite Beretto, the Regal Aerial Aquarettes, Professor Cross, the Sisters de la Pierre, TWICE DAILY at 3 and 8.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—NEXT WEEK, SLAVIN, the Champion of England, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY. Midwinter show of the National Chrysanthemum Society, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. Lt. Carver's great feat of shooting 100,000 balls in ten days, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully quaint." "A triumph of art." "Gorgeous." "No end of scenery." "A dull moment." "Splendid ballet." DAILY at 1.30 and 7.30 on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 7.30. Seats, 1s. to 5s., exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HARRY NICHOLLS. Invented and produced by HARRY E. FURTH.

GREAT CENTRAL HALL, HOLBORN.—Proprietor, Mr. W. T. PURKISS. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, with POPULAR PROMENADE SMOKING CONCERTS. Grand Orchestra—Conductor, Mr. J. H. Jallands. Vocalists, Miss Violet Melville, Miss Harriet Young, Mr. Harry Dacre, and Mr. Wilford Morgan. Master Ellis, the great Solo Cornet. Old Favourite Glees and Selections. A picked and efficient chorus, and other attractions. Promenade 6d. Balcony 1s. The Hall warmed and Carpeted throughout.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO, Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by CHAS. D. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. England's GLORY. AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S NEW EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Bazaar.—PORTRAIT MODELS OF GEORGE AUGUSTA SALA, P. T. BARNUM, and JOHN BURNS. Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities of all ages and nations. Monster Lucky Pig. Napoleonic Relics, including Uniforms, Carriages, Snuff-box, and Napoleon's Bed. New Chamber of Horrors. Refreshment Rooms, luxuriously furnished. Organ Recitals at 12, 2, and 5 o'clock. Orchestra from 3 to 5 and 7.30 to 10 P.M. Admission 1s. Children under 12 6d. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789.—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. Mrs. Maybrick now added. Richard Pigott, the Forger. CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, original effects by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Rainbow, Lunge, Mists, Night and Sunrise Effects. Refreshment Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Vegs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. No fees. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. WESTMINSTER. St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors. NOTICE.—TO-DAY—Opening of Subterranean Fairy Forest of Christmas Trees. Free Gifts to Children. No Extra Charge.

BBBB	A	A	RRRR	N	N	U	U	M	M	SSS
B	B	A	A	R	R	N	N	U	U	MM MM	S
BBBB	A	A	RRRR	N	N	N	U	U	M M M	SSS
B	B	AAAAA	R	R	N	NN	U	U	M M M	S
BBBB	A	A	R	R	N	N	UUU	M	M	SSS

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, fully and successfully inaugurated at OLYMPIA.

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome. The most tremendous and glorious dramatic, pantomimic, terpsichorean, musical, classic, and scenic spectacle ever produced. New and Colossal Pageants, Dances, Scenes, Feats, and Pastimes. Elephant, Roman Barbarian Chariot Races, and Performing Horses. Nightly Performances of Ancient Roman Martial Evolutions, 1,200 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Giant Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hundred theatres.

THE TWELVE UNITED GREATEST SHOWS ON EARTH.—A Brilliant Combination of Five Extraordinary Exhibitions. Wild and Vicious Beasts. Funniest Quadrupeds. The Midair Realm of Most Intrepid Acts. The Hippodrome of Every Thrilling Race. Magic Illusions. Equestrian Kings of Every Noted Saddle. Startling Displays of Oriental Skill. Performing Lions, Tigers, Bears, Wolves, Hyenas, Leopards, and Panthers. The Biggest Herds of Wisest Elephants. The monster unit of a hundred shows. The family resort for every class, it will satisfy everyone and its great London season will be long.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre, 1s.; balcony, 2s. and 3s., upper dress circle 4s., stalls 5s. and 7s., boxes (six seats) two and three guineas, single boxes 1l. 1s. and 1l. 11s. 6d. Will sell tickets at private residences. Reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia in advance of 28, Piccadilly. All except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal looking offices, and at our official agent at Spiers and Pond's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At the Afternoon Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be limited to all parts of the house at half-price, except the Amphitheatre. Afternoon performances most desirable for ladies and children, as they are equally complete and less crowded.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every comfort, even during the holiday rush. A numbered coupon is given every person for a reserved chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

FUNERAL OF THE OLDEST PERSON IN ENGLAND.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Lanchester, believed up to her death to be the oldest living person in England, took place yesterday in the quiet churchyard at Mansfield. Deceased, whose husband died forty years ago, was in her 108th year, and when the last summons came to her she had only been four days in bed.

THE L.C.C. AND THE DOG MUZZLING ORDER.

The dog-muzzling order having been extended for an indefinite period, and the London County Council having "failed to execute and enforce" it within their district, a notification is published in last night's *Gazette* continuing the authority of Major John Trenchant Tennant to enforce the muzzling order in the County Council district.

THE METROPOLITAN GARDENS ASSOCIATION.

The past year's record of the services of the Metropolitan Gardens Association shows further progress in their good work. Forty-one gardens and eight playgrounds is the grand total since the association began its labours under the presidency of Lord Brabazon, now Earl of Meath, seven years ago. This does not include the Board school playgrounds now open on Saturday, nor many recreation grounds which the association have been instrumental in opening.

Latest advices from Mentone received at the Metropolitan Tabernacle state that Mr. Spurgeon is in better voice and stronger.

The death is announced from Göttingen of Professor Wilhelm Muller, the well-known authority on Germanic languages.—*Reuter.*

FOURTH EDITION.

MR. PARNELL AND THE "TIMES."

The *Law Times* says Parnell *v.* Walter stands No. 355 in the list of special juries, and will not be taken before the 20th inst.

The Freeman's London correspondent reports that Mr. Parnell has not the slightest intention of delaying by a single hour his attack on the *Times* conspiracy when the session commences. Mr. Parnell is convinced that the fact that Captain O'Shea had lodged his petition in the Divorce court was intended to have been kept secret until a day or two before the trial of his libel action against the *Times*, but the friends of Captain O'Shea thought it desirable, for reasons best known to themselves, to burn the Captain's boats, and accordingly the initiation of the proceedings was prematurely divulged.

THE O'SHEA-PARNELL DIVORCE SUIT.

Both Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea having been served with a citation, the next proceeding, as already stated, will be for Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, who are acting as solicitors to both of the defendants, to enter an appearance, which must be done within eight days of the service of the citation. A further time is then given them to enable a reply to be filed, and the case will be entered for trial at the Easter sittings by the plaintiff's solicitor about the end of this month, and in the ordinary course of events should be heard about June next. It is probable, although nothing is yet definitely settled, that Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., will appear for Captain O'Shea. Sir Charles Russell will, it is expected, appear for Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Frank Lockwood for Mrs. O'Shea.

Captain O'Shea has for the last few days been confined to his house by an attack of influenza. He is, however, progressing satisfactorily towards recovery, and is able to sit up in his apartment.

At the meeting of the Killarney Commissioners yesterday a resolution of confidence in Mr. Parnell was passed.

ANTICIPATED RESIGNATION OF M. TIRARD.

A Central News telegram from Paris says:—*La Lanterne* states this morning that immediately on reopening of Chambers M. Tirard will announce his resignation from Cabinet owing to his having accepted presidency of Cour des Comptes or Accountant General's office.

3,000 BIRTHDAY MESSAGES TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The total number of letters and telegrams congratulating Mr. Gladstone on the attainment of his eightieth birthday which have reached Hawarden Castle since Saturday last has reached 3,000.

LORD SALISBURY GETTING BETTER.

There seems the possibility of Lord Salisbury being able, after all, to keep his engagement with the Grantham Conservatives. His lordship is not yet, however, sufficiently recovered to leave his room for exercise in other parts of the house, and, the 9th Mr. Eric Barrington has been in frequent attendance, the work of the Foreign Office is becoming deranged. Lady Salisbury, in writing to a Nottingham lady, says:—"I am sure you will also be glad to hear that Lord Salisbury is now slowly shaking off his very severe attack of Russian influenza."

AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION.

The conference to consider Sir Henry Parkes's federation scheme will meet at Melbourne in the first week of February. Delegates will be sent from all the Australasian colonies, including New Zealand and probably Fiji and New Guinea.—*Reuter.*

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT CALCUTTA

Prince Albert Victor received a hearty welcome at Calcutta yesterday. The day was made a public holiday, and enormous crowds turned out to witness the landing and procession to Government House. In reply to an address of welcome the Prince remarked how much he had been struck during his tour by the manifestations of affection and devotion to the Queen and Empress. Referring to his visit to Burmah he said he had been much impressed with the complete order and evident contentment that had in so short a time been established.

KING HUMBERT THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.

While King Humbert was riding yesterday outside the Porta Maggiore, accompanied by Major Lorenzi, his Majesty was thrown from his horse, and fell somewhat heavily to the ground. Fortunately the King was not hurt, and was able to rise and mount another horse, none the worse except for having fallen in the mud. His Majesty subsequently entered a carriage, which was standing in the Piazza Esquilino, and drove to the Palace.

LORD TENNYSON.

A telegram from Southampton states that disquieting rumours have been again current as to the health of Lord Tennyson. The *Hampshire Independent*, however, learns that these rumours are without foundation. Lord Tennyson takes walks almost every day, and was met on Thursday apparently in his usual health.

THE ADMIRALTY SAYS "NO."

The Admiralty have at length peremptorily refused to permit any more money to be spent upon the cabin arrangements of the *Trafalgar*, which is being prepared at Portsmouth as a flagship of Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, second in command of the Mediterranean Squadron. The admiral has had so many alterations and additions carried out on board for the accommodation of himself and staff that the extras have cost upwards of £4,000.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.

Mr. Bradlaugh sailed from Bombay for England yesterday on the completion of his visit to India. His departure was witnessed by a large number of persons, and the hon. gentleman received an enthusiastic farewell ovation from the natives who had assembled on the Bunder.

THE FABIAN SOCIETY IN THE PROVINCES.

The Political Committee of the Fabian Society, following up its recent issue of a political programme for London, is engaged (according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) in preparing two similar programmes for the use of rural districts and provincial towns. In order to more accurately settle these programmes, the secretary has requested its provincial members to draw up reports setting forth the reforms most desired by the agricultural labourers and by the "wage earners" in the provincial towns.

THE LONDON TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The directors of the London Tramways Company have decided not to ask Parliament to authorize the extension of their system, on which notice has been given, from its present terminus on the southern side of Westminster Bridge to a point on the northern side nearly opposite the clock tower of Westminster Palace. The company, however, intend to introduce and pro ced with short bill, which has been already deposited, for power to work their existing system by "such form of electrical or other mechanical power" as may be sanctioned by the Board of Trade.

TRAGIC DEATH OF AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. Samuel Hurst, architect, a native of Bury, but recently in business at Southport, ended his life in a field at Rochdale on Thursday night. He had been unfortunate in business, and a few weeks ago underwent his first examination at the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court. In consequence of his business troubles he had to give up his home, and he and his wife and three children went to his mother-in-law's residence at Rochdale. He was found lying on the ground in an unconscious state, with a piece of paper upon his clothing. The paper bore the words, "Tell all to forgive and forget." He had taken poison and died shortly afterwards.

THE PRIMATE AND SUNDAY TRADING.

For some time a committee has been sitting in South London on the question of Sunday trading. The Archbishop of Canterbury has just held a consultation with the members and with some leading tradesmen at Lambeth. After listening to a long discussion, his Grace said that English tradesmen had now an opportunity of showing that they would not take work on Sundays. He mentioned that the Hindoos were agitating for one day's rest in seven, and that a Russian Archbishop has just approved of the conduct of some merchants in the southern portion of the Empire in asking for Sunday rest. He was opposed to an Act of Parliament on the matter until public opinion had so leavened public opinion that the people were anxious for legislation.

THE STRIKE OF LONDON GAS-STOKERS.

PROPOSALS FOR A COMPROMISE.

Information reached Mr. Livesey at the South Metropolitan Gasworks, Old Kent-road, yesterday, that in addition to the men whom the pickets succeeded in calling out from the coalship *Kingmoor*, at West Greenwich, on Thursday, the whole of the men belonging to the *Presco* had left their vessel as she lay alongside the jetty at West Greenwich yesterday, and after going ashore had declined to return to their posts. The company has no coal ships of its own, but charters whatever number it requires. That being so, there is no obligation on the part of the company to find men to take the places of those who deserted the vessels at the call of the leaders. The crew of the *Kingmoor*

DARING ESCAPE OF PRISONERS IN GLASGOW.

THEY RIP UP THE FLOOR OF THE VAN.

After a number of serious cases had been dealt with at Glasgow yesterday, several of the criminals were put into the van, and when the policeman went in to put them in their proper places they turned upon him and pinned him up in a corner. Their attempts to escape were, however, frustrated by a sheriff's officer and a policeman, who, happening to be at hand, promptly closed the door of the van. The van was then driven over to the central police office and into the courtyard, where the policeman was released from his predicament. The van was again driven back to the County Buildings, where it received its full complement of prisoners. It then proceeded in the direction of Duke-street Prison, but when it reached there it was found that part of the flooring of the van had been ripped up, the prisoners apparently having somehow or other obtained knives. The van is divided into compartments, each accommodating four persons. The flooring of one of these compartments had been lifted up and the four men who were inside had dropped through into the roadway and made good their escape. One of them was caught last night.

NEWS OF THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER.

On the arrival of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *John Elder* in Plymouth Sound last night, the captain reported the discovery of a boat on December 1 in the Magellan Straits containing five of the crew of the vessel *Knight Commander*, of Liverpool. The crew were taken to Sandy Point, where the distressed vessel was subsequently taken when she was got off the south-west of Terra del Fuego.

A STORY OF MISFORTUNE AND LUCK.

In 1832 William David Brown, a fisherman, of Newlyn, near Penzance, was one of three boats' crews who were drowned. The same night his wife died of cholera. They left two orphan lads, James and Peter. The latter fought at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, was at the siege of Lucknow, and through the Kaffir war. James has just died in America worth £100,000, leaving the bulk of his property to his widow and son, but he has bequeathed £18,000 and some shares and other property to Peter Brown. The brothers had not seen each other for more than forty years, and did not hear from each other for twenty-three years.

A SWORD OF HONOUR FOR SIR EVELYN WOOD.

The German Emperor has sent to Sir Evelyn Wood a sword of honour, the hilt of which is richly studded with diamonds, bearing on one side the monogram "W. R.," and on the reverse the Imperial crown. On his visit to this country his Imperial Majesty spoke in terms of high praise of the working of the troops he reviewed on August 7th.

THE RECENT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The captain of a steamer which has arrived at New York from the West Indies reports that on the 22nd ult. the solar eclipse was visible from the deck of his vessel. Totality occurred at thirty-two minutes past six in the morning, and the sun was obscured for eight or nine minutes.

FUNERAL OF THE EX-EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The remains of the late Empress of Brazil were (an Oporto despatch says) removed at noon yesterday from the hotel to the Lapa Church, where the funeral service was conducted by the Cardinal Bishop. A large number of wreaths rested on the coffin. The cortège was a very imposing one, and among the mourners were all the members of the Imperial family except the bereaved Emperor. The Portuguese Royal family was represented by the Duke of Oporto. Deputations of Brazilians and Portuguese formerly residing in Brazil formed part of the procession. The remains were escorted by a guard of honour composed of soldiers of the Oporto garrison. The coffin will be taken to Lisbon for interment in the Pantheon of the Braganza family on Tuesday next.

The Emperor has received 600 telegrams of condolence.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GERMAN SOCIALIST LAW.

The Imperial Commission appointed to decide appeals against the enforcement of the Socialist law in particular cases has rescinded six sentences passed upon newspapers, and one upon an association.

A PROTESTANT CHURCH AT BETHLEHEM.

The building of the new Protestant Church at Bethlehem, in Palestine, which was interrupted when it had only been half finished, in 1888, has now been resumed the Sultan having, at the special wish of the German Empress expressed during her recent visit to Constantinople, given his sanction for the completion of the edifice.

THE FATE OF DR. PETERS.

The Emin Pasha Relief Committee send a statement with regard to the letter of a German at Aden, published by us yesterday, in which the writer claimed to have been told by Lieutenant Rust, "the only survivor of Dr. Peters's expedition, that a native had sworn to him Lieutenant Rust) that he had seen the dead body of Dr. Peters. The committee say there is not a word of truth in the story.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

M. Tirard, acting in his capacity of Minister of Commerce, has addressed a circular to the members of the Chambers of Commerce asking for their views on the bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, but not yet passed by the Senate, conferring upon women trading on their own account the franchise for the election of judges of the commercial tribunals.—*Reuter.*

SIR F. G. OUSELEY'S LIBRARY.

Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley's library is said to be of the utmost value to musicians. Lovers of Handel will be astonished to hear that they may ere long have a revised edition of the "Messiah," for Ouseley has left behind him one of the two original scores. The other is in the possession of Jenny Lind's husband, who has satisfied himself of the genuineness of Ouseley's MS. In the well-known passage "Let us break their bonds asunder" there is a complete difference between the original edition and that of Ouseley's, and it is the opinion of the few experts who have heard it that Ouseley's MS. gives a far finer orchestration and melody.

THE LATE SIR HENRY YULE.

The first part of the burial service over the remains of the late Sir Henry Yule took place at St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and was attended by a large gathering of Anglo-Indians. Lord Napier of Magdala, and General Macdougall, and Admiral Collinson, immediately followed the coffin; and among those present were Lord Cecil Manners, the Hon. Mr. Arbuthnot, Sir James Peile, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Walpole, C.B., Mr. Caspar Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., Mr. F. Danvers, Sir Robert Kawlinson, Mr. Seton Karr, and Professor Douglas, of the British Museum. Many ladies, including Lady Frere, widow of the late Sir Bartle Frere, also attended.

ELEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS AT A BALL.

The grand New Year's ball at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Wednesday night was the most brilliant and successful entertainment of the kind ever produced in New York. About 11,000 guests were present. At the last moment the Police Commissioners rescinded the rule forbidding wine being served after one o'clock, and there was not the slightest annoying incident in connection with the occasion.

THE SCOTTISH LABOUR PARTY.

The first annual meeting of the Scottish Labour Party was held yesterday in Glasgow; Mr. John Ferguson, vice-president, in the chair. Referring to the elections, the executive, in their report, stated that though they had given their support to Mr. John Wilson, M.P. for Govan, Mr. Wilson had not as yet distinguished himself as an advocate of the rights of the workers. At Dundee they allowed themselves to be out-generalled by assuming that they were dealing with honest men. The report claimed that progress of a solid substantial kind had been made. The chairman said their duty was clear. Not being politicians, they were the teachers of principles true and lasting. The report was adopted.

Louis H. Sayre, a prominent New York physician, and son of the famous surgeon, is dead from heart disease.

Mr. William Blake Richmond, A.R.A., is preparing a volume of his Oxford lectures for the press.

The Emperor William gave Count Moltke a valuable golden snuff-box, bearing the portrait of the Empress in enamel, as a Christmas present.

A telegram from Panama (says the Central News) reports a serious collision between a luggage train and a special passenger train on the Panama Railway. Superintendent Rives and six others were injured, and the engine-driver and stoker are not likely to recover.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC RAPIDLY EXTENDING.

SUFFERERS IN THE LONDON HOSPITALS.

SERIOUS STATE OF THINGS ABROAD.

It is stated by hospital surgeons and general medical practitioners that the Russian influenza has now taken a fair hold upon London. There is scarcely a hospital in London that does not number among its out-patients a proportion of sufferers from influenza. Guards and porters on the Underground railway have been put on the sick list in large numbers. At Guy's Hospital several members of the staff are suffering from an acute form of influenza; among them are six nurses and four of the students, and from the outside there are now in the wards of the hospital five of the new hands of the South Metropolitan Gas Company. At St. Mary's Hospital, Westminster, thirty cases, presenting distinct symptoms of influenza have come under the notice of Dr. Hawkins, the resident physician, within the last day or two. In addition to these out-patients, several of the nursing and medical staff are affected. At St. George's Hospital the cases received have numbered about half-a-dozen up to the present, and one member of the medical staff is under treatment.

Influenza has broken out in Colchester Camp and Barracks. Great numbers of soldiers have been admitted to the hospital, and it has been found necessary to convert the lines recently occupied by the 5th Fusiliers into temporary hospital huts. The disease has attacked all parts of the camp, and men of the Royal Dragoons, Royal Irish Munster Fusiliers, and Royal Artillery are included in the list of patients. No cases are yet reported amongst the civil population.

The influenza epidemic has broken out at Richmond and Isleworth, and several cases are reported. In the former town no less than twenty-five assistants at one of the principal drapery establishments are confined to their beds suffering from the epidemic.

There is a serious development of the malady in Birmingham, many hundreds of commercial men, clerks, and shop assistants being temporarily incapacitated. The barristers and solicitors who are attending the Birmingham quarter sessions are all more or less suffering from the affection.

Considerable alarm has been caused in Dorsetshire by numerous outbreaks of the influenza epidemic in a somewhat aggravated form, some of the worst cases being in the Dorchester district, where, among other outbreaks reported, is one in which a whole family is suffering from the disease, the symptoms in this particular instance being of an unusually virulent type.

Influenza has broken out in several large establishments at Dublin. At the General Post Office inconvenience is caused by the fact that some telegraph clerks, fifty-seven letter-sorters, fourteen postmen, and twenty one telegraph messengers are ill with the disease.

Among the victims of the influenza epidemic at Belfast the names are reported to-day of a newspaper proprietor and leading editor, Surgeon Fagan, Professor Sinclair of Queen's College, and several doctors.

MAILS DELAYED AND THEATRES CLOSED.

Lord Lytton and the members of his family who have been attacked by the epidemic are much better. There has been a marked increase in the death rate in Paris. The police force is suffering severely. Yesterday morning not less than 378 officers were on the sick list. It is not known how many letter carriers are suffering, but the delivery of mails is greatly retarded. Yesterday one of the civil courts at the Palais de Justice was unable to hold its sitting, the judges being all laid up. The undertakers' men are so busily employed that funerals have to be put off. The holidays in all Government schools, which were to terminate on the 5th inst., are to be extended to the 12th. The accounts from the provinces continue unsatisfactory. The Infantry Regiment quartered at Aix-en-Provence has so many invalids that the drilling of recruits had to be suspended. The influenza is decreasing in Lille, but rapidly spreading throughout Holland. In Amsterdam there are hundreds of fresh cases every day. At Dordrecht ten per cent. of the population are suffering. At Nieuwe Diep the epidemic has broken out severely amongst the sailors of the Royal Navy. At Delfzyl, the well-known Old Catholic theologian, is suffering from an attack of influenza, which, owing to the patient's extreme old age, is considered very critical. From all parts of Germany the news as to the epidemic is very unfavourable. In many places it has assumed alarming dimensions, and it appears to be becoming daily more dangerous, especially in Dortmund and Dresden. In Silesia even the highest mountain villages have been attacked. The Christmas vacation has been postponed for a week. A singular proof of the extent to which the epidemic has spread in Munich is furnished by the fact that, according to the reports of the best authorities, there has been a falling off in the consumption of beer during the past week from one thousand to two hundred hectolitres a day. Moreover, the Munich beerhouses, which usually keep open till one or two in the morning, are nearly all closing anhour before midnight. In Hamburg during the week ending Thursday, 1,268 cases of influenza were treated. The epidemic has increased its hold, rather than otherwise in Nice, during the week, though the symptoms are of a less serious character than in the north. Numbers of persons in Provence are seeking relief from the cold, the chest diseases, and as they are especially liable to an attack of influenza the sick list is an extensive one. The death of three employés of the Monte Carlo Casino is reported on good authority. The arrival of the Prince and Princess of Monaco —an event which had been fixed for Sunday next—has again been postponed. Influenza continues to spread throughout Scandinavia. It seems, except in Stockholm and some Swedish towns, to retain a mild character. Influenza has appeared in the Naval Barracks at Venice, where it has attacked seventy men or 17 per cent. of the entire number. Owing to the number of teachers and pupils suffering from influenza the reopening of the schools at Catania has been postponed, and the theatres are also closing, and the public offices are disorganized. The same thing can be said of Spezia. Three-quarters of the population are suffering or recovering from influenza. Over one thousand dockyard labourers and skilled workmen are unable to work. There are continuous reports of influenza at various places in the United States. Schools and prisons at different places are said to be attacked, and many fatal cases are reported. At Smith's Ferry, Pennsylvania, 100 of the inhabitants and fifty-seven members of the New York police force are on the sick list. Forty cases are reported from Quebec city, and a large number from Montreal.

THE LONG HOURS OF RAILWAY MEN.

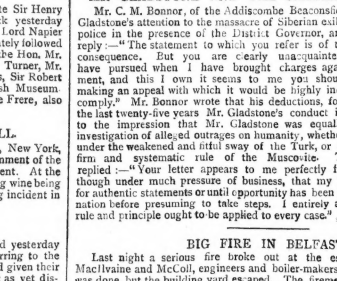
On behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants an important letter has been sent to the directorates of the various railway companies, containing proposals for limiting the working hours of the various classes of employés, and fixing the maximum number of hours to be worked by labour. It is said that the proposals have been carefully considered by the men, and have been endorsed at large meetings in all parts of the country. The directors are asked to reply before the 15th inst., so that the men may then consider their position.

MR GLADSTONE AND THE SIBERIAN "ATROCITIES."

Mr. C. M. Bonnor, of the Addiscombe Beaconsfield Club, lately drew Mr. Gladstone's attention to the massacre of Siberian exiles by Russian troops and police in the presence of the District Governor, and received the following reply:—"The statement to which you refer is of the gravest character and consequence. But you are clearly unacquainted with the course I have pursued when I have brought charges against a foreign Government, and this I own it seems to me you should have learned before making an appeal with which it will be highly inconsistent on my part to comply." Mr. Bonnor wrote that his deductions, formed by watching during the last twelve years Mr. Gladstone's conduct in foreign affairs, led him to the impression that Mr. Gladstone was equally ready to demand the investigation of alleged outrages on humanity, whether charged as committed under the weakened and fitful sway of the Turk, or as perpetrated under the firm and systematic rule of the Muscovite. To this Mr. Gladstone replied:—"Your letter appears to be perfectly fair, and I will explain, though under much pressure of business, that my practice has been to wait for authentic statements or until opportunity has been given for denial or explanation before presuming to take steps. I entirely agree with you that one rule and principle ought to be applied to every case."

BIG FIRE IN BELFAST.

Last night a serious fire broke out at the establishment of Messrs. MacIlvaine and McColl, engineers and boiler-makers, Belfast. Much damage was done, but the building was not destroyed. The firemen were engaged until a late hour this morning extinguishing the flames.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
England (with London and Channel)—Southerly winds, very unsettled, damp, some rain.
HIGH WATER London Bridge, To-day, 10.30 a.m. After. 11h. 22m.
SUN Rises 8h. 8m. ☼ Sets 4h. 5m. Moon—Full M. 6th, 9h. 37m. Mg.
Noon to-day
Yesterday
Noon to-day and Yesterday
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 4, 1890.—Cloudy to fair; moist, mild airs.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL QUIET.—TONE GOOD.—PRICES MOSTLY HIGHER.

In the open market little change of importance has occurred. Money is again a good deal wanted, and advances for the day command 4½ to 5 per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper remains at about 4½ per cent., though very few bills are secured at that rate. No further advance has taken place in the New York exchange on London, but there is not so much fear with regard to shipments of gold as last quarter as was recently the case.

The tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange this morning is decidedly more favourable, but business is not by any means active, and the changes at a rule are slight. Operators appear to have quite made up their minds that the money squeeze will only prove to be a temporary affair. Consols are dull and fractionally lower, but in the Railway market there is a general slight improvement except in the case of South Eastern Deferred and Caledonian, the former having been especially offered. The stocks of the heavy lines have been bought, and are higher. Foreign Government Bonds are distinctly harder, but the transactions entered into are on a limited scale. A Reuter's telegram from Buenos Ayres gives the gold premium at 131½ per cent., which is a decided advance on previous private advices. American Railroads have improved in sympathy with New York quotations, and Trunks are harder. South African Land and Mining shares are very firm.

Messrs. Prescott, Cave, Buxton, Loder, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street state that they have received applications for an issue of £120,000 in 12,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £10 each of Arnold, Perrett, and Co. (Limited), Wickwar Brewery, Gloucestershire. The company was formed in April, 1886, for the purpose of taking over the two brewery businesses of Messrs Arnold and Co., of Wickwar, and Messrs. Trimmer, of Gloucester, and thus since acquired the businesses of Messrs. H. and A. Perrett, of Ironmonger-lane, of Messrs. Hooper and Sons, of Bridge-street, Banbridge, and of Messrs. J. and H. Hall, of Gloucester; of the Barnstable Brewery, Barnstable; and more recently that of Messrs. R. W. Miller and Co., of Hereford, besides a large number of tied licensed houses. The present issue is stated to be for the purpose of completing recent purchases. As part payment for the Hereford brewery the directors undertook to allot to Mr. R. W. Miller 2,000 fully-paid ordinary shares of £10 par. The ordinary share capital will therefore stand at £130,000 as soon as the above-mentioned allotment takes place on completion of the purchase. The list will open on Monday and close on or before the 17th inst.

The Security Company (Limited) has been formed to carry out the following objects:—1st. Insurance against loss of valuable property by burglary, housebreaking, and theft; 2nd. Guarantee of fidelity of persons holding positions of trust; 3rd. Undertaking the office of trustees and agents; 4th. Providing safe deposits in the West-end of London, Birmingham, and elsewhere. The share capital is £250,000, and a first issue is now announced of £125,000, in £5 shares, of which 100 are founders' shares. After setting aside one-eighth of the net profits in each year for a reserve fund, and after 8 per cent. is earned on the amount paid up on the ordinary shares, the founders' shares are entitled to one-half of the surplus profits. The founders shares (other than those allotted to the vendors) carry with them the liability to subscribe proportionately for so much of the present issue of ordinary share capital as may not be applied for; 2,000 ordinary and 40 founders' shares are accepted in part payment of the purchase money, and 800 ordinary shares are set aside towards payment for the sale deposits.

Messrs. Webb, Warter, and Co., British and Foreign Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, state that they have decided to constitute the firm a limited liability company, under the name of the British and Foreign Wharf Company (Limited). There is no change in the proprietorship or management, and no capital will be received from the public.

The past year (Messrs. Henry W. Eaton and Sons say) has been satisfactory to the silk industry; the looms throughout Europe have been well employed, and rarely of late years have fewer complaints been heard in this country production, though considerably increased, has been limited by the scarcity of weavers, &c., who during preceding years of bad trade had left the districts or found other occupation. This general improvement has progressed independently of variations in the prices of the raw material, and although recently the cotton famine in the United States has caused a decided advance for such sorts, the quotations of other qualities are lower than they were at the beginning of the year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a moderate demand. Probable sales 7,000 bales. Futures are one point lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Western ¼, Great Western and Midland ¾, North Western, South British Preference, and North Eastern ⅛. *Recorded:* South Eastern Deferred ⅜, and Caledonian ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises:* Turkish Group I ¾, Group 2 ⅝, French Three and Four and a Half per Cents, and Mexican ¼, Egyptian State Domain ⅝, the Daira ⅜, Privilegi 1870 ⅝, and the 1872 1-16. *Recorded:* Brazilian Scrip (fully paid) ¼, and Egyptian Unified 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher:* Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, Norfolk and Western Preference ⅝, Denver Preference, Erie shares, Northern Pacific Preference, Pennsylvania shares, and Union Pacific Shares ¼ each, Lake Shore, Ontario and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Recorded:* Wabash Mortgage ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Grand Trunk First and Third Preference ⅛, and Lombardo Venetian 1-16.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Suez Canal ½, Rio Tinto ⅝, and Ottoman Bank 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:

LONDON.				**EGYPTIAN.**	
Consols (Money)	97⅝	⅜	Int. Preference	103½	10
Do. (Acct.)	97 3/16	3/16	North Western	180½	1½
Do. 1903	102¾	⅜	Manchester & Sheffield	88	½
2½ per Cent.	81⅝	⅛	Do. A	90½	½
Local Loan Stock	102½	3½	Met. Consolidated	85¼	1½
India 3½ per Cent.	107½	½	Do. District	31½	2½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71½	2	Midland	141½	½
Do. 4 per Cent.	101¼	2¼	North British Pref.	70¼	¾
Bank of England	348	15	Do. Def.	61½	½
Bank of Scotland	255	½	North Eastern	171½	2½
Birmingham Corp. Stk.	103	1½	North Staffords	113	1½
Liverpool	142	½	South Eastern	135	½
			Do. Deferred	135¾	⅜
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Taff Vale, 1884	97	90
Argent. 6 p.c. 1883	83½	½			
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	63¾	4¾ xd	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Do. Treasury	52	4	Canada Pacific	77⅞	81½
Austrian 4 p.c.	96¼	¼	Can. Pacific Shares	34⅜	⅜
Do. Silver	72	4 xd	Central Pacific	78½	½
Braz. Scripps. at 77	76½	⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	17½	⅜
Do. part paid	89	8 xd	Denver & R. Grande Pref.	34⅜	⅜
Do. 5 per Cent.	89	210 xd	Do. Pref.	92⅜	⅜
Chilian 6 p.c. of 1882	102	¼ xd	Illinois Shares	141	½
Costa Rica A	89	91 xd	Lake Shore	107⅜	8½ xd
Do. B	89	91 xd	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	3½
Egyptian State Dom.	102	⅝	Louisville and Nash.	83⅜	⅝
Do. Unified	101½	⅜	Mex. Cen. New Ists.	18¾	¾ xd
Do. Five per Cents.	103	⅛	Mex. Nat. Ordinary	13⅝	⅜
Do. Daira Sasieh	82½	3½	N. Y. Cen. Shares	111	⅛
French 5 p.c. Rents	99¼	7/16 xd	New York Ontario	20¾	⅛
Do. 4½ p.c. Rents	107¾	6½	Norfolk & West.	47⅜	⅜
Do. 4 p.c. 1877	96	⅛ xd	Do. Pref.	69½	⅜
Greek 4 p.c. 1881	69¾	¼ xd	N. Y. & Oct. Mt.	20½	3½
Hung. Gold Rentes	83¾	¼ xd	North Pacific Pref.	77	⅜
Italian	93½	¼ xd	Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	5⅛
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	103½	4½ xd	Phila. Read. Sh.	20¼	⅜
Peruvian 5 p.c.	15⅞	⅛	Union Pacific Sh.	53½	10⅝
Do. 6 p.c.	18½	⅛	Wabash Pref. Shares	20¾	4½ xd
Portuguese 3 p.c.	19¾	⅛	Do. Gen. Mort.	53½	4
Russian 5 p.c. 1880	99⅜	3 xd	Grand Trunk 2nd	10⅞	11
Spanish 4 p.c.	72⅛	⅜ xd	Do. First Pref.	31½	41
Turkish 1858	20½	⅜	Do. Second Pref.	14⅛	⅜
Series A	22½	⅜	Do. Third Pref.	28½	9
Series B	22½	⅜	Do. Guaranteed	78½	⅜
Do. 5	17 7/16	9/16	Meridian Ordinary	103½	⅜
4½ p.c. 1887	99	⅜	Do. First Pref.	103½	13½
4 p.c. Debenture	96	⅜	Do. 2nd Pref.	77⅛	8½
Do. Priority	99	7	Lombardo-Venet	7¾	⅜
Uruguay Unified	71¼	2¼ xd	Natural gas stock	18½	⅜
Virginia Funded	40	6	Nitrate Railway	23½	⅜
U.S. 6's, 1881	107	⅛			
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			**BANKS.**		
Caledonian	128	½	Alliance Bank	115½	15
Great Eastern	84	¾	City Bank	22½	3½
Great Northern	141	½	Consolidated	10½	⅜
Do. A	110½	11½	Imperial Ottoman	11 5/16	7/16
Great Western	170¾	1	London and Country	91½	2½
Highland Railway	87¼	¾	Union of London	42¾	3½
Lancs. and York.	138	½	London and Brazil	71½	½
Do. Ordinary	161	3	London Joint Stock	14½	2½
Brighton A	163½	⅜	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56	6
Chatham Ordinary	23¾	⅛	Standard, Bnk. & Africa	80	9

The following are quotations of securities recently admitted at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	17½	½	Lisbon Berlyn	11	12
Bonjorge	8½	¾	Queens Land	11½	⅝
Tarapaca Water	11½	⅛	Sutherland Reef	4	⅝
Cityand Suburban	12¾	⅜	Transvaal Land	1⅜	1½
Jamaica Goldfields	2½	⅛	Val. de Sta. Africa	4½	⅝
Jubilee	6½	⅛	Exploring Co.	13½	⅝
Salisbury	13	⅛	Rotaschild's Exploration	2½	3½
Ruby	1½	⅛ pm	Southern Land	1½	⅛

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

His friends call him "Tom," which sounds just a "leetle" familiar for the editor of so serious a paper as the *Speaker*, which speaks for the first time this morning. Mr. Reid was until recently the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the most solid and influential of the provincial newspapers. From Leeds Mr. Reid came up to London, and was appointed to the chief-directorship of the firm of Cassell, whose numerous enterprises Mr. Reid conducts with an assiduity and vigour which still leave him time for other ventures, of which the most notable is the *Speaker*. Mr. Reid's chief piece of literary work up to date has been the biography of Mr. Forster. His forthcoming life of Lord Houghton is described in the *Speaker*. "Tom" has also entered for the "great novelist's stakes" with considerable success. I have not seen him in an Immensikoff (that will come), but he dresses neatly, has a jovial laugh, is fresh of countenance, and has numerous friends.

MR. WEMYSS REID.

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Here are the portraits of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Joyce, the fruit of whose labours will be much discussed in London to-day. Mr. Thomas is the director of the Weekly *Graphic*; Mr. Joyce is the editor of the *Daily Graphic*, which appears for the first time this morning. Mr. Thomas might be taken for Lord Hartington, and, like that nobleman, he hastens slowly. Mr. Thomas has long had the idea of furnishing Londoners with a daily illustrated newspaper;

and this morning he will wake up, like the village blacksmith, with that "something accomplished, something done" glow which is eminently apropos at the beginning of the New Year. Mr. Thomas is an artist, and a practical engraver; and his knowledge of the artistic ropes has secured a dividend for the *Graphic* shareholders which would have made even old Shylock rub his hands. Mr. Joyce has the reputation of being a most amiable gentleman. Some of this ample supply of the milk of human kindness will possibly be turned sour by the thunderstorms of daily journalism.

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I see that Mr. E. L. Godkin, one of the Strong Men of periodical literature, contributes a weighty article to the *Speaker* on International Copyright—a subject which has supplied him with copy many a time and oft. Mr. Godkin is the editor of the *New York Nation*, upon which the *Speaker* was modelled. The *Nation* is also a weighty paper, and is the weekly edition of the *New York Evening Post*, New York's most influential evening newspaper.

***

"A day or two ago," writes a suburban hero-worshipper, "I pointed out that Mr. Swinburne, when he takes his daily walks abroad, never wore an overcoat, whatever might be the state of the weather. What was my surprise and delight when, a day after you gave publicity to my note, I met the poet on Wimbledon Common, cosily buttoned up in a neat grey summer overcoat. Plainly, his friends read their *P.M.G.* well, and had been induced by my remarks to put Mr. Swinburne into warmer clothing.

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"I use the phrase purposely, for the man who wrote 'Atalanta' always looks as if, like the lilies of the field, he neither toils nor spins, nor dresses himself, and as if he were sent for a walk with his broad-brimmed hat put on just in the right position and his cuffs showing exactly an inch and a half out of his coat sleeves. And to think that I probably saved the poet hero from a miserable death of influenza or some other horror floating in the air, by a timely hint to his friends concerning his apparent lack of warm clothing!"

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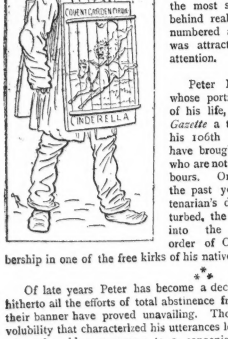

This is a sketch of the latest addition to the sandwich men of London, an important tribe which increases with the competition in amusements. This gentleman is advertising the lion who rides twice daily at Covent Garden Circus, and the picture which hangs from the sandwich man's neck is quite a new departure in street art, for the lion's leap and the horse's gallop are rendered in relief in the most spirited manner in a real cage, behind real bars. The troupe that I saw numbered about a dozen, and the novelty was attracting a large amount of public attention.

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Peter Laing, the Elgin centenarian, whose portrait, accompanied with a sketch of his life, appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a twelvemonth ago, enters to-day on his 106th year. Peter's manifold years have brought with them troops of friends, who are not confined to his immediate neighbours. On two separate occasions during the past year the even tenor of the centenarian's daily routine was somewhat disturbed, the occasions being his admittance into the brotherhood of the local order of Oddfellows, and to church membership in one of the free kirks of his native town.

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Of late years Peter has become a decidedly "moderate" drinker, and hitherto all the efforts of total abstinence friends to enlist the old man under their banner have proved unavailing. Though unable to converse with the volubility that characterked his utterances long after passing his prime, still, when the old man warms to a congenial topic, the confirmed habit of emphasising his unfailingly shrewd expression of opinion with epithets more forcible than graceful asserts itself. In signing an agreement the other day with a tenant who was entering upon a seven years' lease of his house, the centenarian racily remarked that "after the seven years is deen, I'm gaun to live in it myself." The only bodily infirmity of which this remarkable old man is subject is a persistent rheumatic pain in one of his limbs; and if he had other feet and legs, he good-humouredly replied to a friendly inquiry lately, his body would stand good, he was sure, for a score of years yet.

Ford's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ST., HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE SALFORD GAS CASE.

MR. LEVER'S INTERVIEW WITH HUNTER.

An important incident has come to light in connection with the sensational action which the Salford Corporation have brought against Mr. Ellis Lever, the well known coal contractor, for the recovery of large sums of money in respect of commissions said to have been paid and promised to Samuel Hunter, the late manager of the Salford Gasworks. An order, authorizing the interview, was granted by the Home Secretary, and Mr. Lever, accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Rhodes, of Halifax, saw Hunter in the prison in the presence of a representative of the corporation, and their conversation, it is said, extended over two hours. Though the interview with Hunter was allowed, the answers to interrogatories were not filed and the corporation summoned Mr. Lever to appear before a Master in Chambers on application for a peremptory order for the filing of the answers within four days. When the summons came on for hearing Mr. Lever's counsel intimated that he had just received a telegram from Mr. Lever announcing that he had met with an accident which would render him incapable of replying to the interrogatories immediately. It was further urged, on Mr. Lever's behalf, that he wished to have another interview with Hunter. It is stated, on good authority, that the corporation will oppose any such application which Mr. Lever may make. The Master made an order extending the period during which Mr. Lever should file the answers to interrogatories for twenty-one days. Mr. Lever, who is at present staying at his residence at Colwyn Bay, has been suffering from a painful attack of influenza for the past ten days. A paragraph containing some of the above statements, and also one to the effect that Mr. Lever had expressed his willingness to assist Hunter to obtain his release, appeared in the *Pendleton Reporter* yesterday. In order to arrive, if possible, at the truth of the matter, particulars contained in the paragraph were telegraphed to Mr. Lever, at Colwyn Bay, and he was requested to make upon them any statement which he chose for insertion in the *Examiner and Times*. To this communication no reply has at the time of writing been received.

THE FRENCH CHIEF OF POLICE ON WHITECHAPEL.

Hardly has M. Goron, the chief of the detective department, who went to London to investigate the Gouffé case, returned to Paris than he has been looked up by dozens of enterprising people who want his views, not only on the mystery which he is trying to unravel, but also on the district known as Whitechapel, which he could account for the inability of the English police to capture the murderer. He could compare the slums of the district to nothing but the Paris *Cour des miracles* such as it existed, according to learned description, in mediæval times. The policemen could not be everywhere, and the most that the London constables could do now was to prevent, where, and the most that the London constables could do now was to prevent, by their persistent vigilance and precautions, a recurrence of the crimes which have sent so many thrills of horror through Europe.

TO THE MEMORY OF AN ESTEEMED COMMANDER.

The officers and ship's company of her Majesty's ship *Cormorant*, which was lately paid off at Gibraltar, have as a mark of respect to their late captain, Commander J. E. T. Nicolls, who died on the homeward voyage from yellow fever, erected in his memory a nicely-furnished cabin at the Royal Sailors' Home, Portsmouth. A brass plate on the door is thus inscribed:—"In memory of Commander Jasper Nicolls, who died in command of her Majesty's ship *Cormorant*, October 6, 1889. Presented by his officers and ship's company.

THE LATE SENOR GAYARRE.

The body of the late tenor Gayarré was taken through Madrid yesterday afternoon to the railway station, whence it is to be conveyed to his native village in Navarre for burial. It was the intention to expose the body, which was embalmed yesterday, to the public in the foyer of the Royal Opera-house, but the doctors opposed. The lying-in-state was therefore abandoned. Nevertheless the funeral procession was very imposing, and the line of route was crowded.

It is reported that Gayarré has left a fortune of 4,000,000 f. or £160,000 sterling. His salary of late was 7,000 f. or £280 every night that he sang. He was adored in Madrid, and the Queen Regent of Spain had made him lately a Commander of the Order of Isabella. The beginnings of the celebrated tenor were humble. He was the son of a Navarrese blacksmith, and worked as a son of Vulcan in his youth, when his employer, a French engineer, struck by his voice, advised him to go to Pamplona, the municipal council of which place furnished him with funds to study at Madrid. After two years' hard work, he became a chorister in the Zarzuela, or Opera Comique, but shortly afterwards went to Milan, "starred" it in South America, and finally appeared in Paris and London.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

At the building in the Savoy, which combines under one roof the official operations of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, some very extensive extensions have just been carried out. There are now a new motor-room, chemical laboratory, museum, bacteriological cultiscopic examinations, an experimental workroom, a bacteriological cultivation room, and various other offices. In addition to this provision has been made for the accommodation of provincial and other medical men. A room is set apart for the use of members of the profession holding a diploma from either of the colleges, for the purpose of short clinical investigations, of which it is proposed to make this institution a centre.

AN UNWILLING TOOL IN MR. BALFOUR'S HANDS.

"I hear," says a correspondent of the *Speaker*, "that the present Irish Attorney-General does not take congenially to the newest methods of Dublin Castle. Mr. Madden is not a brilliant man; he is certainly not a strong man; and it is not certain how far he will be able to assert himself in the administration of the law. He has, however, some respect for the principles of justice and equity, and he will not readily resort to the methods and practices of his predecessor. The Chief Secretary is said to be regretting that he does not find his new law officer a compliant tool; but I doubt whether Mr. Madden has sufficient courage to return to the best traditions of his office."

THE "LIFE" OF LORD HOUGHTON.

A short preliminary notice of Mr. Wemyss Reid's forthcoming "Life" of Lord Houghton appears in the *Speaker* to-day. The work will be published in the spring. It will "hardly be so much a regular biography as a record of Lord Houghton's friendships with men of worth, and of the part he played as the helper of the writers of more than one generation." Lord Houghton kept no diary, but he did keep the letters from his friends to the number of twenty thousand or more, and these have been placed at the service of his biographer, and "constitute a literary correspondence the like of which has not seen the light for many years."

THE UNPATRIOTIC DEED OF A FRENCH MINISTER.

The French Minister of Public Works, who is a staunch free trader, has put his hand into a hornet's nest. The protectionists, wholly indifferent to the question of food for the people, have recently been raising a great outcry against the importation of foreign mutton, which, notwithstanding an import duty of about half a crown per 200 pounds, is making its way into the French market to the prejudice of the miserable little rat-tailed, greyhound beasts that furnish what is called mutton in this country. The Minister, in order to test the assertions so vehemently reiterated by the Press that French mutton is delicate, succulent, savoury—in short, possesses all the good qualities of all the products of the earth combined—recently bought three legs of different nationalities, had them all cooked in precisely the same fashion, and invited a party of friends to dinner. The guests were helped in rotation to a slice from each joint, but were not informed which was which. As soon as they had finished dinner, a vote was taken as to which of the joints was best. Nine hands were held up in favour of a limb imported from Vienna in a refrigerator by the Importation Company; three others avowed their preference for a leg imported from the Argentine Republic, while not one single vote was raised in favour of the much-vaunted French product. Not a pound of mutton of fair quality can be bought in Paris under a shilling a pound, while in the most fashionable quarters fifteen and even eighteenpence is the current figure. Food of all descriptions is equally dear, and all "to protect the national agriculture."

M. Horace Valbel, editor of the *Evenement*, has fought a duel with M. Jehan Sarrazin at the Ville d'Avray. M. Sarrazin was wounded in the arm at the third reprise, and no further fighting took place.

The latest novelty in work for women is that of the Christmas party lady to help, a vocation that offers considerable scope to a really capable woman. For her travelling expenses, board, and small salary, the useful personage will relieve weary hostesses of the task of catering for and entertaining a host of lively boys and girls home for the holidays, and their juvenile friends.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HASE.

The death took place at Jena yesterday of the venerable Professor Karl August Hase, who had entered upon his ninetieth year. He was born at Steinbach, in Saxony, December 25, 1800. He began his studies at Altenburg, and, after experience at Tübingen and elsewhere as *Privat-docent* and professor, he was called to Jena to fill the Chair of Theology and Church History, and for considerably more than half a century continued to be honoured there as a teacher and investigator. His writings were numerous; some were issued as early as 1825, and others belong to recent years. His "Hutterus Redivivus" went through twelve editions; his "Ideale und Irrthümer" is a sort of autobiography; and his writings include biographies of Francis of Assisi and of Catharine of Siena, an ecclesiastical history which went through ten editions, and various treatises of Protestant dogmatic theology. On resigning his professorial chair in 1883 the Government appointed him a Privy Councillor, with the title of Excellency.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S PREDICAMENT.

In a notice to the public which the Postmaster-General has just issued it is stated that in a disastrous fire which occurred at the business premises of the printer of the Post Office guide on Christmas Day the whole of the type set up for the publication of the January edition was destroyed, as well as many thousand copies of the guide which were already completed for issue. As it is found that it will be impossible to reset the type and to issue a new edition of the guide for a considerable time, the Postmaster-General, while deeply regretting the inconvenience which will be caused to the public, has decided to suspend the January edition altogether, and to issue an edition on March 1, to be substituted for the edition which in ordinary course would have been issued on April 1 next. In order that the public may suffer the least possible inconvenience from this disaster, a short statement of the principal alterations which would have appeared in the January edition has been printed on a separate sheet, copies of which are obtainable at any post office.

LAWRENCE BARRETT'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the American tragedian, is shortly expected in London, *en route* for Germany, whither he is going in search of better health. A few months ago he left London for New York, apparently in excellent health and full of hope for a prosperous season. This latter was abundantly realized, but in the very midst of his success he was stricken down by a curious disease. He has from time to time been troubled with a swelling of the glands of the throat, but there was little pain and no disturbance sufficient to interrupt his work. Shortly after his arrival in America the swelling reappeared, growing to enormous proportions, disfiguring him as badly as if he were suffering from goitre. In one of his parts he was able to wear a beard-helmet, which served to hide the disfigurement. But this could not last long, and Lawrence Barrett was compelled to face the alternatives offered him by a specialist, of medical or surgical treatment. The former, he was told, would require ten years to run, the latter would leave him free to resume his work within twelve months. The unfortunate actor chose the latter, an operation was successfully performed, and it is hoped that after quietly sojourning at the German baths through the winter and summer Mr. Barrett will be able to reappear on the stage in the late autumn.—*Liverpool Post*.

MORTALITY AMONG MINISTERS.

Inquiries which have been instituted into the rate of mortality among Wesleyan ministers in the English home work has elicited some interesting facts. During the past ten years there have been 307 deaths, an average of 30 each year, and an average of 65¾ years to each deceased minister. Of these four attained the age of 90 and upwards, whilst one reached the age of 101. During the past twelve months the death-roll, so far as the Wesleyan ministry is concerned, has been comparatively light so the thirty-three ministers only having died, and the average age has been 70¾ years.

STRAUSS'S REFORM OF THE WALTZ.

Since the reference to the change proposed by Herr Johann Strauss in the waltz, that gentleman (a Vienna telegram says) has received numerous inquiries for further particulars from France and other countries. The composer has spoken as follows:—"The idea of reforming the waltz has occupied me for years; but I am somewhat slow in carrying out my conceptions, and so it comes to pass that the two compositions spoken of still only exist in my mind as projects rather than realities, and I am not quite sure but that they will find definite shape in a single composition—namely, in the ballet which we will be part of the third act of a comic opera I am composing for the Vienna Imperial Opera for next November."

WHY NOT A SOUNDLESS POWDER?

Talking of smokeless powder, I am reminded (says the London correspondent of the *Western Mail*) that several experts are actually thinking of the possibilities of a soundless powder. I was talking the other day to a gentleman who was himself at one time a proprietor of one of the largest gunpowder manufactories in the country, and he said that many practical experts think that a powder might be made which would be safe without making any appreciable sound; in fact, he himself sees nothing more improbable in a soundless, than in a smokeless, gunpowder. There is something very fearful in the idea of a battle without noise or smoke, and the doubt arises in one's mind as to whether "Tommy Atkins" would altogether appreciate fighting under these circumstances.

VISITORS TO BROWNING'S GRAVE.

Ever since Browning's funeral a constant stream of people have visited his grave in Westminster Abbey. A considerable proportion of the visitors are ladies.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY'S PICTURES.

The Earl of Dudley has, it is stated, begun to sell the gallery of pictures which his father collected. One of the late peer's chief prizes was Turner's "Grand Canal, Venice." Many of the best judges agreed with the late Lord Dudley in esteeming this very nearly the best Turner in existence. When Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the American millionaire, was in England last year he saw this picture, and greatly desired it. After a long process of bargaining he has now (the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* hears) given 20,000 guineas for it.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM GILBERT.

The death is reported, as having taken place at Salisbury on Thursday, of Mr. William Gilbert, the father of the Savoy dramatist, who is at present on his way to India. Mr. Gilbert was an author of considerable originality. He resided for some time in Italy, and his "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," with his volume of poems on Italian subjects, will be remembered. In his youth he was attached to a London hospital. The dramatization of one of Mr. Gilbert's novels, under the title of "Mary Warner," furnished Miss Bateman with one of her best parts. Apart from its realistic side, there was a fantastic element in Mr. Gilbert's talent, which his son, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, may be said to have inherited with new developments. When Mr. Gilbert, junior, was still in much subject—the sufferings of the poor—he observed not occupied with his main subject—the sufferings of the poor—he observed with keen interest the shadowy border line which separates reason from unreason; and his stories of maniacs, monomaniacs, and men with a simple crave, possess scientific as well as literary value. Mr. Gilbert was at one time a frequent contributor to *Good Words*. During the last few years he had written but little.

"Tra la la Tosca" is unavoidably postponed till Thursday next.

Yesterday Mr. Daniel Adamson passed a somewhat unsatisfactory day, and at night he was a little weaker than he has been hitherto.

It is stated that Lord Rothschild has subscribed £10,000 to a fund that is being started in connection with a Jewish Provident Society for the East-end.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Anderson, at one time connected with the Edinburgh *Daily Review*, and latterly treasurer of the Baptist Home Mission for Scotland.

A telegram from San Francisco says that Mr. E. J. Baldwin is trying to organize a company to compete for the Alaska seal fisheries contract. Another organization having the same purpose in view is known as the North American Commercial Company.

The quantity of gas sent out by the Gas Light and Coke Company for the last week of the year would supply a town like Wigan for more than two years, and the percentage of increase on the week's make alone would maintain a supply for a town like Harrow for two and a half years.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Walter J. Howell to be his private secretary in the place of Sir Thomas Blomefield, who has been compelled to resign that post in consequence of the pressure of his work as clerk in charge of the work under the Electric Lighting Acts.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

A YEAR'S SCOTCH STATISTICS.

ABOUT THE BIRTHS.

A MASS of carefully tabulated statistics accompanies the instructive Report just issued for the thirty-third year by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland. Looking to the extremely complicated tabular matter, little wonder need be felt that the information for the year 1887 was only published in the dying days of 1889. The total population of Scotland, estimated to the end of June, 1887, was 3,994,499—males 1,934,245, females 2,057,284. The number of births registered in 1887 was 124,418 (a falling off of 3,472 as compared with 1886), equivalent to 31·3 births in every 1,000 of the population. This is the lowest rate reported since the Registration Act came into force. The births of the year exceed the deaths by 49,872. Children born out of wedlock numbered 10,326 (or 8·34 per cent. of the total births), which is a rather larger proportion than that of 1886. The male illegitimates were 5,312 and the female 5,038. Of the total live births throughout Scotland registered in 1887, 63,842 are of the male, and 60,576 of the female sex, or a proportion of 105·4 of the former born to every 100 of the latter. The difference in this respect in the case of legitimate and illegitimate births is not great, being 105·3 males in the case of the former, and 106·0 in that of the latter, to each 100 females. In England the male births are in the proportion of 103·9 to every 100 of the female. During the year under review 4,335 mothers bore twins, and 18 bore triplets at a birth, so that of the total mothers who bore children during 1887, and numbering 123,065, one in every 92 bore two and one in every 6,836 bore three at a birth. Most births occurred in May, and the fewest in February. Being Jubilee Year, 469 unlucky infants, deeply to be commiserated indeed, were christened in such a way as to become lifelong reminders of the misery of loyalty which raged so furiously in these isles at the date of their appearance on the mundane stage: 191 boys were proudly named "Victor," three (*boys*, be it remembered) were dubbed "Victoria," four received the perfectly detestable name of "Jubilee," which is so bad that it seems impossible to find a worse name. The impossible, however, was achieved by the christening of two harmless boys, "Victor Jubilee!" Of the girls, the Jubilee names and numbers are as follows:—Victoria, 258; Regina, 2; Jubilee, 5; Jubilee Victoria, 3; Victoria Jubilee, 1. The numbers of Victors and Victorias during the previous year, 1886, were twenty of the former and twelve of the latter; and the average of such for the previous five years, 1881 to 1885, was nine and eight respectively.

MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

The total number of marriages is a trifle above that of 1886, being 24,876, or 62 per 10,000, the average rate for the previous ten years being 68. (The English rate for 1887 was 171 per 10,000.) Of the total 24,876 marriage ceremonies 11,689 were performed by clergymen of the Established Church of Scotland, 4,866 by those of the Free Church, 2,928 by those of the United Presbyterian Church, 2,422 by those of the Roman Catholic Church, and 685 by those of the Episcopal Church. In 1,662 cases the denomination of the officiating minister was other than those mentioned, in two cases the denomination was omitted, and 620 of the marriages were irregular. Five of the brides had not attained the age of sixteen, while one bridegroom was not seventeen! Thirty-two husbands, on the other hand, were over seventy, one indeed being 97 when married; 21,971 bachelors mated with spinsters, 677 bachelors with widows, 2,161 widowers with spinsters, and 768 widowers with widows, or 85·51 per cent. of the marriages were between bachelors and spinsters, 2·72 per cent. between bachelors and widows, 8·71 per cent. between widowers and spinsters, and 3·05 per cent. between widowers and widows; 95·51 per cent. of the men, and 91·80 per cent of the women, signed their names to the register, leaving 4·49 per cent of the former and 8·20 per cent of the latter to sign by "mark," a further improvement upon 1886. In the mainland-rural districts 97·85 per cent. of the husbands, and 96·19 per cent. of the wives signed by writing, while in the insular-rural districts but 85·52 per cent. and 67·65 per cent respectively did so. Most of the [illegible] occurred in June and the fewest in May.

"LAST SCENE OF ALL."

During the year 74,546 deaths were registered throughout the country, 36,805 being of the male and 37,741 of the female sex, giving a mortality rate of 187 per ten thousand of the estimated population. The rate in the case of the males alone is 190, and in that of the females 184, in each ten thousand of their respective numbers; 1,025 female deaths were registered for every 1,000 male. The mean death-rate for the last ten years is 198 per 10,000 of population. From old age 4,123 deaths were recorded; 1,971 being men and 2,852 women 36 of the former and 103 of the latter were between 95 and 100, and 5 men and 21 women were reported to be 100 years old or upwards at death. One man was 100 at death, one 101, two 103, and one 107; 9 women were 100 at death, six 101, three 102, two 103, and one 104; 17 of the 21 were widows. To violence in its various forms 2,587 deaths are attributed: males 1,387, females 700, equal to a rate of 13 per hundred thousand of population. Fractures and contusions account for 836, males 632, females 204; burns and scalds for 270, males 142, females 128; drowning for 576, males 505, females 71, of which 320 were accidental and 50 suicidal; 220 males and 130 females were accidentally suffocated, and 30 males and 20 females were (as the report mildly puts it) "accidentally poisoned." In the small town districts 63 males and 30 females committed suicide; in the large town districts 154 males and 11 females did the same; in the small town districts 45 males and 8 females; in the mainland rural districts 40 males and 13 females; and in the insular-rural districts 2 males and 1 female did likewise. Twenty-one cases of homicide were registered during the year.

Some notes on "weather and its influence on the mortality" conclude the report. They are extracted from the Astronomer-Royal's notes appended to the monthly reports issued by the Registrar-General. This is what is stated under "January":—"The mean temperature was sufficiently low to have caused most of the so-called rainfall to have been in reality snowfall, and to have kept the face of the country white, in place of green, for a considerable number of days, and to have produced no little irritation to citizens on account of the supposed ill-considered rules of municipalities regarding the clearance of pavements and removal of the proceeds." The report might doubtless be searched in vain for such another gem as that, so we desist.

A LIVE JOURNAL IN A DEAD LANGUAGE.

Mr. Lekshumana Chariar, of Tiravadi, Tanjore, is (the *Times of India* says) engaged in the somewhat novel experiment of printing a live journal in a dead language. His object has been, he says, "to publish a Sanskrit journal in a style at once simple, faultless, and beautiful;" and in that language therefore he now issues fortnightly a curious little periodical—half newspaper, half review—in which appear dissertations on the Mahabharata, the news of the day in Sanskrit, dress, poetry, notes on Hindoo law, and jottings on literature, science, art, and theology—all wearing much the same appearance as if a page or two of the *Nineteenth Century* and half the *Daily Telegraph* were reproduced in the Greek of Hesiod or the Latin of Catullus. The mode of publishing the journal is aseriptural as the journal itself. "We do not wait," says Mr. Lekshumana Chariar, "for gentlemen sending in their names for this journal, but we send it to them in anticipation of their acceptance; nor do we fear that this concession on our part will make the journal less agreeable, for we know from experience that bitter drugs administered against the will of the patient do him a good deal of good." The editor does himself an injustice, for there is nothing bitter about his unique little journal, which we wish the success it deserves.

"A POOR LITERARY ASPIRING TO ENDEAVOURS."

A Calcutta contemporary recently received the following interesting communication:—Dull care is to be greatly dissipated from the inhabitants of Durbungah, and revelry and gay times is to be exchanged in its stead. His Highness the Maharajah has, out of his great generosity, brought forth much sporting instinct, and has lately imported from Europe two ferocious and magnificent boar dogs, who are great terror to the wild animals. One or two days since past these pursued the sheep of the esteemed manager of His Highness's Durbungah belonging to his cantonment club and devastated three with intense promptitude and agility. Besides which I comprehend rumours from feathered tribes of the air that great rejoicings are recently approaching this gifted and blessed-by-God city, inasmuch cricket matches and much dancing festivity is to be applied to the European inhabitants of the district thereof. In consideration of this and as follows, dear Mr. Editor, I hope by your kind favour and consideration to send you description thereof in great detail circumstantially. Sir, your kind favour and noble generosity is solicited for a poor literary aspiring to endeavours. Should it be so that my nom-de-plume be exposed, therefore, I am at once utterly decomposed or otherwise damned, but your honour is firmly to be trusted, and I would humbly beg for remittances on my poor utterances at the rate of one gold-mohur per column.—Yours faithfully,

BARI-KOTA.

Some specimens of the large Victorian lily in flower are now to be seen in the pools of the Calcutta Eden Gardens. The leaves measure six feet in diameter and would support a fairly big man. They are like huge round tea trays with the edges turned up. The flowers have a circumference of about three feet and a half.

THE DUKE OF KENT'S DESK.

An officer of the Royal Engineers bought an antiquated-looking desk at an auction room in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a short time ago, and after getting it home, the discovery was made that it had been a presentation from the citizens of Halifax to the Duke of Kent, which must have been more than ninety-six years ago. The officer sent it to England forthwith, and by the last mail received £200 for it.

A RAJAH'S ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.

The Rajah of Faridkot the other day filed a suit in Lahore for defamation against the proprietor and editor of a vernacular paper published in Lahore, called the *Dalhi Punch* and the *Political Spy*. The accused are alleged to have published in their issue of August 14, 1889, a statement to the effect that the complainant was engaged in a conspiracy with Dhuleep Singh, and that the complainant and his father were perpetually on bad terms, together with other allegations of a defamatory kind.

THE SOROSIS CLUB.

An interesting club called the Bombay Sorosis Club for Women, has just been formed in Bombay, and Miss Manockjee Cursetjee has been elected its first president. Its objects are—(1) "To train women to work in organized bodies. (2) To encourage and strengthen its members to love study. (3) To establish a means of communication between the literary women of India, England, and America. (4) To study the lives and deeds of the women of the past and present who have aided and elevated woman to her present place in the world."

MR. EDISON AND THE COCKROACHES.

Edison's youthful experiments with electrical executions were with cockroaches, a veracious story informs us. One night he was found with a lot of them penned in a wooden chamber. He had passed a circuit of electricity through a channel of moisture around the insect prison, thus establishing a dead line for the insects. Every one attempting the passage dropped dead, and every one was compelled to make the attempt; not more than one kick was given before life was destroyed.

PUTTING TRAMPS UP TO AUCTION.

They have a novel way of dealing with tramps in Missouri. They put them up for auction—that is to say, sell them as labourers for a certain period which would be otherwise spent in gaol. At a recent sale in Moberly four were offered, and three purchased—two for ½ dollars, and the third for 75 cents. They will have to serve their purchasers four months.

The proposed Military Rifle League of Canada promises to be a big affair. It will have a membership of perhaps fifty teams.

Englishmen are becoming so numerous in sections of New Jersey that farmers there fear they will soon be as great a nuisance as the sparrow.

READY THIS DAY.

NUMBER 1, PRICE 6d., OF

THE SPEAKER,

A Weekly Review of Politics and Literature

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Medical Press—"Remarkable for its quality and flavour."
The BEST and PUREST COCOA, and CHEAPEST IN THE END.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

Mr. Browning's Funeral.

An exhaustive account of the late Mr. BROWNING'S FUNERAL in Westminster Abbey, with illustrations showing the site of the grave in Poet's Corner, and the scene at the graveside, appears in the PALL MALL BUDGET OF THIS WEEK.

Price FOURPENCE. Post free, FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.
OFFICES: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ART GALLERIES.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a collection of Drawings and Sketches by ALFRED STEVENS, will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, the 6th January, 1890. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. Season tickets 5s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN, NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. Electric Light. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 7, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try One Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They stimulate the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and cause into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

Prepared only and sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sure relief.—Rheumatism, neuralgia, gouty pangs, and sciatic pains, when submitting to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken occasionally in the doses prescribed keep the digestion in order, and are free from the risk of healthy bile, and replenish the impoverished blood.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE YOU. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"Your Lung Tonic I have used for years. I think it my duty to let hatters know how valuable a medicine it is for the cure of colds. I have found invaluable benefit from it, and could not part on my profession without it."—M. BARBER, Professor of Swimming, 416, Mile End-road, London. July 17, 1882.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave GRAVESEND and PLYMOUTH one-day later, NAPLES seven days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons		
ORMUZ	6,651	8,000	January
*IBERIA	4,661	4,000	Jan. 31
AUSTRAL	5,629	7,000	Feb. 14
CUZCO	6,991	8,000	Feb. 28
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	March 14
LUSITANIA	5,877	4,000	March 29

* Calling at Algiers.

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.—Cheap Return Tickets.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

THE ABERDEEN LINE
LONDON to AUSTRALIA, via Cape of Good Hope, in forty-two days.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing.
DAMASCUS	Douglas	3,709	Jan. 21
ABERDEEN	Taylor	3,686	Jan. 15
AUSTRALASIAN	Simpson	3,430	April —

The above favourite full-powered steamers will sail from the Royal Albert Docks for Melbourne and Sydney, taking passengers for all Australian and New Zealand ports. The accommodation for first and third-class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will be carried on each vessel. Fares—Saloon, from 40 guineas; third class, from 18 guineas.—For particulars apply to Geo. Thomson & Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, direct (calling at QUEENSTOWN), and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 16, and 21 guineas, and £36; return ticket £8, 10, and 30 guineas, and £46. Intermediates passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the Cunard Wharf, Liverpool, the day before sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or 8, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., and 29, Pall-mall, S.W.

ENTRIES CLOSE WEDNESDAY, 15th INST.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, GENERAL INVENTIONS AND INDUSTRIES, EDINBURGH, 1890.
Under the Patronage of
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
President.
THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, K.T., Secretary of State for Scotland,
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Space may be had at the Offices of the Executive, 22, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH; 6, WATERLOO-STREET, GLASGOW; and 5, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
GEORGE E. WATSON, C.A., Secretary.
S. LEE BAGGY, F.R.G.S., General Manager

TO CONNOISSEURS and Others.—A few WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by the late celebrated Flemish painter, VISSER, for DISPOSAL (first prize in water-colours and gold medal, Paris, Brussels, and Ghent Salons, and painter for the late Royal Family of the Prince of Wales). Can be seen at 124, LONDON-ROAD, a few doors from Oakley-street.

WEEK OF PRAYER, JANUARY, 1890.
MEETINGS will, God willing, be held in the CONFERENCE HALL, Mildmay Park:—
On SUNDAY, 5th. Subject:—The Church of Christ: 8.15 P.M., Dr. W. GARLAND.
MONDAY, 6th.—Midmay Jewish Mission Anniversary: 7 P.M., Rev. Dr. BULLINGER, Rev. J. WILKINSON; 7 P.M., Rev. J. G. ADDISON, Dr. JOHN DIXON.
TUESDAY, 7th: Nations and their Rulers. 11 A.M., Rev. Dr. JOHN EDMOND; 7.30 P.M., Rev. Dr. J. PULSFORD.
WEDNESDAY, 8th: The Rising Generation. 11 A.M., Rev. E. A. STUART; 7.30 P.M., Mr. F. J. ARNOLD.
THURSDAY, 9th.—Mohammedans: 11 A.M., Rev. Dr. B. HANCIE; 7.30 P.M., Mr. EUGENE STOCK. Mr. G. WILMOTT BROOKE.
FRIDAY, 10th.—The Heathen: 11 A.M., Rev. J. H. ATKINSON; 7.30 P.M., Mr. F. W. REGBY.
SATURDAY, 11th.—Confession, Supplication, and Intercession: 11 A.M., Rev. D. MACRAE; 8 P.M., Mr. B. BROOMHALL; 7.30 P.M., Rev. EDW. MIRE.
SUNDAY, 12th.—THE COMING OF CHRIST: 8.15 P.M., Dr. HENRY SOLTAU.

ITALIAN CHURCH, HATTON-GARDEN, E.C.—TO-MORROW (Sunday), SOLEMN HIGH MASS, 11.15 A.M.; GRAND SPECIAL SERVICE, 7 P.M.

REV. JOHN McNEILL PREACHES in EXETER HALL, STRAND, SUNDAY, 7.30. 3,000 Seats. Music by Choir. Mr. PECK-SMITH speaks to MEN ONLY 3.45. String Band, 3.30.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—The NEXT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held on TUESDAY, January 7th, at 2.30 P.M. For particulars of the College, the subjects of this Examination, and the Non-foundation Boarding-houses, apply to the School Secretary. Application forms to be sent not later than January 15th.

INEXPENSIVE Sound EDUCATION at SCHORNE COLLEGE, Witley, Surrey. Over 400 Army and Navy boys, Clergy sons, Medical, &c., have been educated in either the Classical or Modern side, and the School has a good record. 30 gns. a Year, including Books, French and Optional.—Address REV. DR. JAMES.

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BLACKMORE, R.D. "Kit and Kitty: a Story of West Middlesex." (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

CARNARVON, EARL OF (Editor). "Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Godson." (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press.)
[An edition *de luxe*—limited.]

CARPENTER, W. BOYD. "The Permanent Elements of Religion." (Macmillan and Co.)
[The Bampton Lectures for 1889. Cloth. Pp. lxiv., 424.]

CRAWFORD, HOWARD, M.A. "An Atonement of East London, and Other Poems." (William Blackwood and Sons.)
[A volume of verse. Cloth. Pp. 140.]

CROOKSHANK, EDGAR, M., M.B. "History and Pathology of Vaccination." (H. K. Lewis.)
[A learned treatise in two large volumes: the first of which contains "a Critical Inquiry" and the second a series of selected Essays. Portrait, facsimiles, and illustrations.]

DABNEY, W. D. "The Public Regulation of Railways." (London: Putnam's Sons.)
[A volume of the "Questions of the Day" series. Cloth. Pp. 282.]

"DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY." (Smith, Elder, and Co.)
(Vol. XXI., extending from Garnet to Gloucester. Among the more important articles are "Gamelin" (Professor Ward), "Gay" (Austin Dobson), "George I." (Professor Ward), "George II." (J. M. Rigg), "George III." (William Hunt), and "George IV." (J. A. Hamilton). Cloth. Pp. 444.]

DODSON, AUSTIN (Editor). "Selected Poems of Matthew Prior." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
[The introduction to this volume comprises several new facts concerning the life of Prior, while the notes contain quotations from documents hitherto unpublished. Parchment Library. Cloth. Pp. lxx., 236. Price 6s.]

D'ESTERRE KEELING. "The Music of the Poets; a Musician's Birthday Book." (Walter Scott.)
[The arrangement is that of the ordinary Birthday Book, the motto being often replaced by a few bars of music from the work of a well-known composer. 16mo. Cloth. Pp. 352.]

EGGLESTON, GEORGE CARY. "American War Ballads and Lyrics." (Putnam's Sons.)
[A collection of the songs and ballads of the Colonial wars, the Revolution, the war of 1812—1815, and the Civil War. In two volumes. Charmingly printed and bound. Bric-à-brac-maker Nuggets. Illustrated.]

EGMONT-HAKE, A., and O. E. WESSELAU. "Free Trade in Capital." (Remington and Co.)
[Discusses free competition in the supply of capital to labour and its bearings on the political and social questions of the day. Cloth, pp. xiv., 132.]

GOUGH, EDWARD, B.A. "The Bible True from the Beginning." (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)
[A Designed as a Commentary on all those portions of Scripture that are most questioned and assailed." Vol. II. Cloth, Pp. viii., 632.]

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THE LIST will be CLOSED on or before 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., for LONDON, and 10 A.M. the FOLLOWING MORNING for the COUNTRY. The Sixty Founders' Shares mentioned in the Prospectus have been allotted in full, and the applicants have provisionally applied for the whole of this issue, but no preference in the allotment will be given to those applications over those made by the public.

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C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, Esq., C.B., M.P., 1, Grosvenor-square, W. (formerly Director of Criminal Investigations, Metropolitan Police), Chairman.

Sir George Hayter Chubb (Chairman of Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company (Limited), 128, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.), Deputy Chairman.

James Ward Burchell, Esq. (Messrs. Burchell and Co.), Solicitor, 3, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Alderman Samuel Edwards (Messrs. Edwards, Son, and Bigwood), 17 and 19, Colmore-row, Birmingham), Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City of Birmingham.

Ernest Holmwood, Esq. (Messrs. Mare, Holmwood, and Co.), 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.; and at Lloyd's.

C. Williamson Milne, Esq., 63, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, S.W., late General Manager the Mercantile Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company (Limited), Glasgow.

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SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Linde and Co., 69, Coleman-street, E.C.

Messrs. Coleman and Co., 77, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Prideaux, Booker, Freke, and Co., Chartered Accountants, 48, Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C.

REGISTERED OFFICE.—63, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, S.W.

TEMPORARY CITY OFFICE.—55, Moorgate-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—I. A. J. Shaw, Esq.

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Of late years the scope of the principle of insurance has been widely extended. Many branches of it recently introduced are already recognized as indispensable, and are yielding substantial returns. The most recent innovation, insurance against loss by burglary, has for some time been transacted at Lloyd's, and by at least one established office.

The Company's rates and premiums will be based upon accurate official data collected from the principal centres in the United Kingdom, keeping in view the necessity for providing an ample margin for reserves and profit. The danger arising from the possibility of fraudulent claims will be fully provided against.

2nd.—FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Many of the leading Fire and Life Insurance Companies have now established West-end Branches, from which they derive large and lucrative incomes, but this Company will be the only one transacting fidelity business having its chief office located in the West-end.

The following table will indicate the successful experience of the principal Guarantee Companies:—

Name of Company.	Shares originally paid up.	Past Years' Net Bonus to Shareholders.	Market Price per Share.
The Guarantee Society (Shares increased from profits to £20).....	£3 0 0	13 p. cent.	£11 0 0
National Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Edinburgh	2 0 0	12½ „	4 15 0
London Guarantee and Accident Company	2 0 0	11½ „	4 10 0
Provident Clerks' and General Guarantee Association.	8 0 0 / 4 0 0	15 „	£20–£22

THE SECURITY COMPANY (LIMITED).

3rd.—TRUSTEESHIPS AND AGENCIES.

The growing indisposition on the part of private individuals to accept the very onerous responsibilities of Trusteeship is well known. Powers have been taken to enable this Company to insure Trustees and Executors against the risks and liabilities imposed upon them in the execution of their duties; also to accept either public or private appointments as Trustee, and to undertake the office of Executor, within the limits of the law.

4th.—SAFE DEPOSITS.

There is not a single known institution of this kind in the principal residential district of the Metropolis—a want which will be met by the present Company. It is noteworthy that by far the most numerous section of the renters in the principal City Safe Deposit consists of ladies and gentlemen of property not engaged in business. As this description may be said to apply to a large number of the residents in the West-end, who have nothing to call them to the City, the reasonable inference is that a West-end Safe Deposit will be strongly supported.

No promotion money has been or will be paid by the Company, and the Vendors will defray all preliminary expenses up to and including allotment. The holders of the Founders' Shares (other than those taken by the Vendors) will subscribe for so much of the first issue of Ordinary Share capital as may not be applied for. The important advantage is thus secured of freedom from the heavy preliminary expenses usually incurred in the formation of a Company, and this Company will start with its capital intact.

It is intended to apply in due course to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for a settlement and official quotation.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and copies of the Contracts entered into, can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company in London and Birmingham.

If a smaller amount is allotted to any applicant than is applied for, the excess paid on application will be applied in payment of the Allotment money. If no allotment is made, the application money will be returned in full.

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SAFE SEVEN PER CENT.—FIFTY SHARES in a London Cemetery. Annual dividends last 5 years 10s. per share. Price £7.—Address E. H., 19, Stonebridge-park, N.W.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on MONDAY, the 6th January, and will be CLOSED on or before THURSDAY, 9th January.

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ARNOLD, PERRETT, AND CO. (LIMITED), WICKWAR BREWERY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

(Registered under the Companies Acts.)

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PRESENT ISSUE.

£120,000 in 12,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each.

Payable £1 on application.
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£3 one month after allotment.
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F. G. Hemmett, Esq. (Messrs. J. C. in Thurn and Sons), London.
H. Perrett, Esq., Bourrstream, Wotton-under-Edge.
J. Cotesworth Hill, Esq., Gloucester.

BANKERS.

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National Provincial Bank of England, Bristol and Gloucester.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Fox, Fowler, and Co., Barnstaple.
Messrs. Chanter and Co., Wotton-under-Edge.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Alexander, Daniel, Selfe, and Co., Bristol.

LONDON AGENT.—Mr. E. W. Loyton, 2, East India-avenue, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.—Mr. A. T. Halsey, The Brewery, Wickwar.

The Company was formed in April, 1886, for the purpose of taking over the two Brewery businesses of Messrs. Arnold and Co., of Wickwar, and Messrs. Trimmer, of Gloucester, and it has since acquired the businesses of Messrs. H. and A. Perrett, of Bourrstream, Wotton-under-Edge; of Messrs. J. and H. Hill, of Gloucester; of the Bantuzzle Brewery, Barnstaple; and more recently that of Messrs. R. W. Miller and Co., of Hereford, besides a large number of tied licensed houses. The present issue is for the purpose of completing recent purchases.

As part security for the Hereford Brewery the Directors undertook to allot to Mr. R. W. Miller one thousand £10 Ordinary Shares at par. The Ordinary Share Capital will therefore stand at £130,000 as soon as the above-mentioned allotment takes place on completion of the purchase.

The Company at present possesses 155 freehold and long leasehold houses and inns, which, together with the freehold breweries, malthouses, stores, and dwelling-houses at Wickwar, Barnstaple, Gl ucester, and elsewhere, and the plant, machinery, rolling stock, fixtures, furniture, horses, carriages, and stocks of malt, hops, beer, wines, spirits, &c., are worth, according to the last balance sheet, £214,259 5s. 7d., in addition the Company holds about 100 other tied licensed houses on lease.

The business of the Company has been very prosperous from the commencement, and the increase in the profits, on each extension of the business, has more than justified the anticipations of the Directors when deciding upon the said extensions, the net profits for the year (from October 1st, 1888, to September 30th, 1889) reached the sum of £22,920 2s. 10d., as certified by the auditors, and when it is remembered that in no included only three months' working of the Hereford business, about six months of the Barnstaple Brewery, and of Messrs. J. and H. Hill's Brewery, and further, that the trade of about forty of the Inns recently acquired has yet to fa l in, it may fairly be considered certain that the profits for the current year, when the full benefit of the aforementioned extensions of business will come into operation, will be very considerably larger; however, reckoning only on the same amount of profits as last year, it will be seen that there is enough to pay the interest on the Debentures and Preference Shares as well as to maintain the 10 per cent. dividend which has up to the present been regularly paid on the Ordinary Shares.

In addition to the contract with Mr. R. W. Miller above referred to, the Company have entered into several contracts for the acquisition of other freehold and leasehold licensed houses and other properties, and the trade connected therewith; there are also various contracts connected with the Breweries, &c., as a going concern, which, from the nature of the business, it might be injudicious to publish, and arrangements have been entered into with various persons which may constitute contracts within the meaning of the 38th Section of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants for Shares shall be deemed to have notice of all such contracts and arrangements and to waive the insertion of dates and names of the parties to the same, and shall accept the above statement as a sufficient compliance with the said Act.

Applications for the Preference Shares may be made on the prescribed form, accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if the amount allotted is less than that applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment due on allotment. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The Share Certificates will be issued by the Company as soon as possible after payment of final instalment.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for an official quotation.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained of the Bankers, Solicitors, and London Agent, or at the Brewery, Wickwar.

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